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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.50 a Year, in Advance

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN POWER JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT

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WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS, VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS, WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS, LAW CARDS AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, ETC.,

In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Of the 300,000 immigrants who arrived in the United States last year, 6000 went south of the Potomac to reside. The 6000, however, were first-class, as the majority were either colonists or skilled workmen.

One of the most remarkable thefts on record is reported from Whatcom, Washington Territory, where a thief stole an entire orchard, just planted, hiding his work for a time by sticking willow twigs in the holes where the fruit trees had been.

A well known New York physician recently said: "I vaccinate infants when they are six weeks old. Until an infant is vaccinated I do not allow it to go out into the air. There is more small-pox in this city than people imagine, but the fact is kept quiet."

The Baltimore American thinks that if a man has a "reasonably well-shaped mouth he should not wear a mustache; the same paper is authority for the statement that mustaches are less worn than formerly, all of which will be hailed with satisfaction by the barbers.

Hannibal Hamlin is now the sole living ex-Vice-President. Four gentlemen are still living who have nominally filled the office by virtue of being Presidents of the Senate—Ferry, Bayard, Sherman and Edmunds; but Mr. Wheeler was the last with the exception of Hamlin of those who held the position by virtue of an election.

Few persons who brush away a bee that is stinging them, know that if time is permitted to the bee, he can extract his sting from the wound and fly away with it without injury to himself, whereas, if he is hurried, his sting is torn from him, and he dies in consequence. Even to save the life of a bee people would be slow to prolong the sensation of being stung.

Louis Kossuth, the venerable Hungarian patriot, says in a late letter: "The burden of more than 84 years weighs down my infirm shoulders. Under this weight the body is deadened, the soul grows blunted, life becomes a state of mere barren vegetating. Man feels then like some time worn, mouldering ruin, which no longer assorts with the world of the living."

So largely have the Chinese increased in Hawaii that the island bids fair to become a Chinese colony. All other population is decreasing, owing to the ravages of diseases induced by the vices of civilization. The Chinese number fifteen thousand and have already great power and influence. They are industrious and economical, and these qualities give them a grip on every land where they are allowed to come.

A correspondent says: "There is some reason to believe, judging from the tone of Novoe Vremya and other Russian journals, that the tax on foreign residents in Russia, which these journals so strongly advocate, may shortly be introduced by the government. A report is current that this tax will be fixed at 150 gold roubles per annum, which makes about 255 roubles in the ordinary currency, or about $125. The effect of such an impost would of course be to drive out of the country the more skilled and industrious artisans of foreign nationalities. Like the foreign passport tax, it will act as another check to Russia's foreign commerce."

A steam yacht is an expensive luxury. Jay Gould seldom cruises on the beautiful Atlanta and more seldom has guests aboard, yet she costs him $6000 a month. W. K. Vanderbilt has made one cruise in his new Alva—to the Bermudas—and has planned others and he calculates that it will cost him at least $10,000 a month to maintain his steam pleasure craft. Wm. Astor keeps his steam yacht, the Nourmahal, tied up most of the time, and consequently he gets off more cheaply—$2000 to $3000 a month. The most extensive and most famous for its good cheer of all New York steam yachts is James Gordon Bennett's Namouna. For twelve months in the year he keeps her in commission and hardly a week passes when her cabin is not the scene of some lavish entertainment. Entertainments, more or less lavish, cost money, but how much Mr. Bennett spends in that way will remain a mystery. It is only known that the sum total of actual expenses on the Namouna is $18,000 a year.

The Epoch says that in the summer time, "the thunder storm takes its place as a formidable agent for the destruction of human life and property. The multiplication of telegraph wires in cities is doubtless somewhat of a protection, at least it is comparatively rare that any one is struck by lightning in crowded towns. But in the country houses and barns, even when guarded by lightning-rods are frequently the target of the thunder-bolt, and people who, from a foolish desire to escape a wetting, take refuge under tall trees especially when they are isolated, are apt to pay the penalty of their rashness. There is a proverb that lightning never strikes twice in the same place. This must take its place as among the fallacious saws born of superstition. The objects that offer the electric fluid a convenient track once are apt to perform the same service a second time and it is known that a building has been struck a second and even a third time during the same shower. It is one consolation for those who mourn friends taken off by lightning to know that such a death is probably quite painless."

Hope and Memory.

Why should it be that the misty past,
Or the future yet unseen,
Is dearer far to the heart, alas!
Than the present which lies between?
With every pulse of the heart's red flow
Is woven a dream and a sigh,
For the happy days of the long ago,
And the glad sweet by and by.

There is a wisdom in nature's way
Which the doubting heart ne'er knows;
We live the best of our lives each day,
From dawn to their sunlit close;
For the bliss we tasted at youthful springs,
And the joys which are to be,
Are brought each day on the gracious wings
Of Hope and Memory.

—[Nixon Waterman in the Current.

THE LOST DEED.

BY ISABEL HOLMES.

"It's mighty queer about that deed," Reuben Hill was saying to his wife, as he wiped the perspiration from his face with his red, polka-dotted handkerchief. "Nathan was so methodical like about his papers and everything. It wasn't like him to mislay it. But I have looked through all the drawers of that old mahogany desk and among his other papers fifty times, I guess. I know he meant the Red Brook Farm for Oscar, but if that deed is never found I suppose his own boys will take it."

Mrs. Hill was bending over the kitchen stove with flushed face, for the day was hot. The odor of fried ham filled the air. She stood back and looked at Reuben by the open window, with a meditative air.

"It is queer about it," she echoed. "It will be mean enough if Oscar gets cheated out of a share in the property. He worked faithfully for Nathan till he was of age, more faithfully than his own boys, and Nathan thought so much of him, too."

"And meant to do the square thing by him," Reuben continued. "You don't suppose Robert or Will had a hand in—"

Reuben interrupted himself to look up, as a strange shadow fell across the square of sunlight in the kitchen door. A girl, a stranger, carrying a valise, was standing there. Her comely face was flushed, and she seemed somewhat overcome with the heat.

Mrs. Hill looked at her with an encouraging smile. The girl stepped inside the doorway in response to the mute welcome.

"Don't you want to hire a girl at low wages through the hot weather?" she enquired abruptly.

"We do our own work," Mrs. Hill responded. "Our own girls, Addie and Lottie, are both at home this summer. Have you come far? You look heated. Won't you sit down where it is cool and rest?"

"I have walked from Kennebunk this forenoon," said the girl. "I am pretty tired."

She sat down in the Madras-covered chair by the open door. Her eyes wandered around the kitchen as if she recognized something familiar in the surroundings, although she was a stranger.

"You've come a pretty long stretch," Reuben volunteered, giving her a quick, shrewd glance. He was apt to be on the lookout for strangers.

Mrs. Hill regarded her with the kind motherliness she felt for her own girls.

"You'll feel better after you have had some dinner with us," she said.

"Just left a place, I s'pose," Reuben commented.

"Yes," said the girl. She spoke with a slight Scotch accent. She seemed a little embarrassed with the question, and her eyes wandered through the door to the hired men coming up to dinner from the hay field.

"I—I had a pretty good place, but I wanted a change," she said, bringing her glance to bear upon Reuben's face bashfully.

"A girl ought to stick to a good place," he ventured.

She made no reply to this "feeler," but something like a smile flitted over her face.

"Sort of odd, I guess," was Reuben's thought.

Mrs. Hill removed the "sizzling" spider from the hot stove, and taking up the platter of brown slices of ham, she said to the girl:

"Come in this way and take off your hat."

The girl followed her into the cool dining-room and gave the same peculiar glance around. Mrs. Hill set the platter on the invitingly laid table and then conducted the stranger into her own bedroom adjoining, where the high feather bed stood, covered with a patchwork quilt of pink and white "basket work."

"Just lay your things on the bed and come right out to dinner," Mrs. Hill said. "Here's a little girl who wants a place to work," she said to Lottie, who just then came out of the buttery with a huge apple pie, which she placed on the table.

"Well, there's enough work to be done here, dear knows," Lottie returned briskly, with a friendly nod to the newcomer. "There's sewing enough to keep Addie busy six months, and, that spinning—I don't believe you'll get round to it before Christmas. It takes us both all the time to potter round with the household. I do think ours beats all the houses in the neighborhood to pile up work. Yet we are always at it, late and early."

The hired men now came in and the family gathered around the table. Oscar, a tall, rather good-looking fellow, sat directly opposite the girl. She was looking around upon the assembled faces with that strange look of half recognition she had worn since she crossed the threshold. She met the eyes of Oscar suddenly. She colored and kept her eyes on her plate the rest of the dinner hour.

In the after-dinner conclave she gave her name as Sara McKay. She had come to the "States" from Prince Edward Island about a year ago, and landed in Portland, and found her way to Kennebunk, where she had lived in a family ever since.

"I'd be willing to work for my board awhile, it seems so much like home here," she said.

"Well, you're welcome to stay and help when you feel like it? Mrs. Hill responded for her heart had gone out to the stranger from the first. "We never feel as if we can pay wages in the house, because we have to keep hired help on the farm all the time. But you can stay through the hot weather, and I dare say a place will turn up for you before long."

"I can spin," Sara said, eagerly. "All the girls on the island learn to do that."

"I couldn't draw a thread to save my life," said Addie.

So it was settled. The wheel and reel, so common in our grandmothers' days, were brought out and set in the shed because it was cool. Sara, with the fluffy "rolls" heaped high on a chair back at her left hand, drew out her thread and filled the spindle rapidly, with a nonchalance and easy command of the situation that won the admiration of the girls, it being such an unusual accomplishment among them.

A week went by. Sara was talkative about her island home, but non-committal regarding her reasons for leaving the place in Kennebunk.

"Whatever it means she's a good, nice girl," Mrs. Hill said to the girls privately.

Reuben Hill still rumimated over the disappearance of the deed. Oscar came into his meals quietly, having very little to say at any time. He had lived there since the death of Nathan Hill, six months before. Once or twice he caught Sara regarding him with a curious, fixed expression and answered her with a grave look of inquiry that brought the furious blushes to her face.

One day Sara had finished her dinner and gone out into the shed, leaving the family to rise, one after the other, leisurely. The soft whirr of the wheel, mingled with the murmur of insects in the hot summer noon, reached the dining room.

"It's queer how she happened to come here," Addie remarked, reflectively.

"And she's so secret about leaving her place," added Lottie.

"Well, I do like to see her round," Mrs. Hill said in her own placid fashion.

Mr. Hill, going out through the shed on his way to the big barn, stopped in consternation. Sara was sitting on an old red chest in the corner, in great distress seemingly. He gave one glance, then hurried back, and called startlingly through the kitchen door.

"Mother! girls! Come! Sara's in a fit!"

They came hurrying out with various exclamations. Her eyes were wide open, but unseeing. Her face was working convulsively.

"Perhaps she's subject to them," suggested Mrs. Hill.

"Oscar," said Mr. Hill, "tell Tim to jump on the gray mare and ride to the corner for a doctor. Quick now!"

Sara became quiet all in a moment. "Don't send for a doctor," she said. "I'm not sick."

Her eyes were still open and unseeing, but her voice had changed, and was falling upon their ears in gruff, familiar accents.

"Nathan's voice, if I ever heard it in my life," Reuben told the doctor afterwards.

"Don't you know me?" she asked in that familiar voice. "I've been wanting to come and tell you about the deed. I have never been able to come before. You've overlooked a secret drawer in the mahogany desk. It is close under the bookcase. The deed is there. Go now and look."

Like one dazed Reuben went up stairs and searched for the secret drawer in the old-fashioned piece of furniture, a combined bookcase and writing desk, which had been removed there, with other things, after Nathan's death. It must be confessed that he felt pretty nervous. How did Sara know about the deed? It had never been mentioned in her presence.

He returned. "There ain't any drawer there," he said.

"But there is," persisted Sara. "There is a spring, the color of the wood, about the size of a pin head, close under the bookcase on the left of the writing desk. Pass your finger nail over the surface and you'll find it."

Reuben went again. It must be admitted that he felt a thrill of superstitious fear.

He did as she directed, touched the spring and the drawer flew open. There sure enough, was the deed.

He went back to the group, who greeted him with various exclamations.

Sara started, shivered slightly and looked around upon the faces with seeing, questioning eyes.

"What has happened?" she asked. "Have I been asleep? I felt awful strange the last I knew, and thought I'd sit down on the chest a few minutes."

"You've been asleep, or something," Mrs. Hill said slowly.

Sara went to the wheel and, taking up the thread she had left half twisted, began spinning, with a rather shamefaced expression. They all looked at her so strange, and Oscar's eyes seemed riveted upon her.

"How did you know about the secret drawer?" Reuben asked, abruptly.

"Secret drawer?" Sara repeated with a genuinely mystified look.

"You were in some kind of a trance, I think," Mrs. Hill said.

"I thought you were in a fit," said Addie.

"And I thought you were going crazy," laughed Lottie, now that her fear was gone.

Mrs. Hill explained about the deed. Sara listened, then said deliberately:

"I never told you how I came to leave my place. I thought you might think it was silly. It was all on account of a dream I had."

The group were listening breathlessly.

"I saw this house with the long piazza and green blinds," she went on, "the big barn, with the great doors open, the bee hives, your faces, everything just as plain in my dream as I saw them when I came that day. I thought I was to come here to help some one. I didn't understand what it meant, but I awoke with the feeling that I must come, whether I wanted to or not. I had seen the long, dusty road stretching ahead of me, and the house and barn on the hill. When I got there I was half frightened, but you all seemed as if you had been expecting me. You made me feel at home."

"Strange," said Mrs. Hill, with a sort of awe in her voice.

"Aunt Samantha would explain it," said Lottie. "She's been going to seances at the corner lately."

From the day that the deed was found Oscar began to show open preference for Sara.

It was not until she became his wife and they were living quietly in the little house on the Red Brook farm that she confessed to having seen his face in her dream the plainest of all, and that she had been told that she was to marry him.

Reuben Hill is not quite such a hard-headed skeptic as formerly. He has to admit that there may be stranger things in the universe than his philosophy has dreamed of.

We give the facts, as they came under our notice, without pretending to account for them.—[New York Mercury.

The Writing of Modern Hymns.

Know that man? It's William H. Doane, and he makes $20,000 a year writing hymns, or rather that's the royalty he gets. He is engaged with Fay & Co., but in his leisure moments he hunts around and finds a touching bit of poetry and he works it into a hymn. Oh, it's a paying business; beats any kind of writing I ever heard of, but it's not everybody that can catch on to that sort of a style. It's harder than writing variety songs or even Ledger stories or detective yarns of blood and thunder romances. You see, a man must have some of the divine afflatus mixed with a good deal of piety in order to be a success as a hymnologist. He lives in a fine residence on Mount Auburn and some time ago he had a falling out with John Mitchell—something about a boundary line. They got the matter in courts, when Mitchell said he'd fix him, so he erected a long row of three story bricks right adjoining. He said he was going to put up a hundred, but he only got as far as seventy.—[Cincinnati Inquirer.

A Squidge.

"Among circus and theatrical people an admission ticket is called a 'squidge,'" said a man at Forepaugh's circus last week to a Chicago Herald reporter. "The origin of this expression goes back many years. Along in the '60's a negro boy applied for admission at a circus in one of the southern towns. He had neither money nor tickets. The door tender stopped the lad at the entrance and told him that he could not get into the tent unless he had money or its equivalent. The poor boy ran crying to his parents, who asked him why he was not at the circus. With a sob and a face wet with tears the lad blurted out that he couldn't get in until he got some money or a 'squidgulum.' The man at tent door was very much amused when the boy's tale was told to him, and ever after that a ticket has been known among the boys as a 'squidge,' or 'squidgulum.'"

A Sympathetic Cow.

A Newtonian was picking apples on Monday, when an old cow ran up to him and then away, acting very strangely. Knowing her to be an unusually intelligent cow, he suspected that something must be the matter and followed her. She led him to a cow in another part of the orchard that was nearly choked to death with an apple. After he had relieved her the old cow fairly cried for joy and licked the sufferer profusely, and when the latter was driven into the barnyard where she would be out of danger refused to leave her.—[New Orleans Picayune.

Teddy's Interpretation.

The golden text for a certain Sunday school was: "And the child grew and waxed strong in spirit."—Luke ii., 40. The Christian Register says: Little Ted's arm went up like a flash when the superintendent asked: "Can any of these bright, smiling little boys or girls repeat the golden text for to-day? Ah! how glad it makes my heart to see so many little hands go up! Teddy, my boy, you may repeat it; and speak good and loud that all may hear." And they all heard this: "And the child grew and waxed strong in spirit like 2:40."

The Ruby Mines of Burmah.

Though nearly every work on precious stones contains some mention of the famous mines of Pegu in Burmah, but very little has been actually known concerning either the location or the yield of the mines. Legends of their wonderful riches were told by travelers in the East as early as the sixteenth century, but M. Tavernier, who traveled in the Orient about 1760, was the first to give any trustworthy information concerning the mines. He did not see them, but gives his description from hearsay. He locates the mines in a mountain, twelve days' journey from Siren—the modern Siriam—and says the country is one of the poorest in the world, producing nothing but rubies, and these in quantities not exceeding 100,000 crowns per annum in value. Father Guiseppi d'Amatgo, in 1830, actually visited the mines. In his account he places them seventy miles northeast of Mandalay. The "gem gravel," he says, is reached by pits from twenty to thirty feet in depth, but is not yet very extensively worked because of the influx of water, and the imperfect methods of mining used. From this account and that of M. Bredemeyer, who in 1863 spent some time at other mines in the Sagy in hills, about sixteen miles from Mandalay, all that is actually known of the Burmah ruby mines is derived. The gems lie in a valley, about a hundred miles square, surrounded by nine mountains. They are found at varying depths—some quite near the surface, others twenty feet down. The natives can not dig much deeper for them, because they do not know how to keep the water out of the mines. Sapphires, topazes and emeralds are also found in the mines. The majority of the rubies found are less than one-fourth of a carat in weight, and the larger ones are generally flawed. Sapphires, though relatively rare, are generally of larger size. The revenue from the mines constitutes a royal monopoly, and amounted, thirty years ago, to from $65,000 to $75,000 per annum. Considering the difficulty of carrying on the mining work, the cost of securing the conveniences of life in those remote districts, and, more than all, the unhealthiness of the locality; this return is not small. The British Government has leased the mines for a term of years to a firm of wholesale jewelers in London.—[Inter-Ocean.

Living on the Wagon Pole.

When Emerson said "Hitch your wagon to a star," he meant, of course, that the wheels of the wagon should roll on earth, but that the forces which pulled it along should be higher and nobler than mere worldliness. It was a good thought excellently expressed, and when carried out it leads to success. There are some people, however, who in their efforts to hitch their wagon to stars, elevate themselves on the wagon poles until they reach convenient clouds, upon which they crawl and spend the rest of their lives midway between heaven and earth. A man who passes away his life in this suspended condition is a very curious character. He is just high enough up to look down with a cold, aristocratic condescension on the rest of mankind, and he is just low enough down for mankind to see that he is only an ordinary member of the human race. It is not a very graceful position, and the people are generally disposed to criticise the man occupying it; but the suspended genius, propped up by his inordinate vanity, and blinded by the haziness of his surroundings, sees only himself, and imagines, like Alexander Selkirk, he is monarch of all he surveys. All the time the people below laugh at his antics, and the angels above, doubtless, weep.

Nature is the Greatest Model.

Household ornamentation, in its designs, its meanings and effects, follows closer on nature models than anything else I know of, says L. Renard in the Globe-Democrat. The most modern designs in arrasene and other ornamental fabrics are wavy lines. Nature seldom if ever made a straight line. Take for instance the human countenance—it is a good model or guide; taking the nose as a center, the eyes should be the same size and equally apart, the forehead, the hair, and lower portions of the face all should be equally proportioned from that center; or, as the head is higher than the shoulders, so the center of an article of furniture should be the tallest point, and the decorations arranged as near as possible to the above proportions in the matter of balance. Blending of colors, too, is important in the selection of decorations, and the nearer we go to nature in this also have we the most desirable and commendable selection. The more I have investigated the more I am convinced that nature gave us models which can not be improved.

Lafayette's Land.

There have been numerous inquiries of late as to whether Lafayette accepted a township of land tendered him by the United States government, and if he did accept it, where is the land located. These inquiries have brought out a statement of one who was a deputy surveyor in Florida, who says that after completing the survey in 1825 he returned to Tallahassee, where he met Col. McKee, who had been sent there as the agent of Gen. Lafayette, then on a visit to the United States. Col. McKee was commissioned to select the proffered township, and he chose one adjoining and northwest from Tallahassee. It is presumed that the land has long since been sold off.

'OFF WITH HIS HEAD."

Interview with Chinese High Executioners in Canton.

Brutal and Repulsive Forms of Oriental Punishment.

During our wanderings in Canton, says a writer in the Pall Mall Gazette, our ears were assailed with the Cathay synonym of the Egyptian baksheesh cry, till the caverns of our brains resounded and echoed with it. "Cumshaw! cumshaw!" yelled immature possessors of pigtails, and mature possessors echoed the sound wherever we went. When the youngsters' requests were not complied with, they after a little invariably changed their cry to "Fanquai! fanquai!" (foreign devil, foreign devil). We marched into the magisterial yamun to the accompaniment of the cumshaw tune. Here we were shown the instruments whereby bamboo chow chow is given to the nadal callosities of the wicked, also ratans and short bludgeons for slapping the faces of untruthful witnesses, thumb-screws and racks for exacting confessions (no criminal can be executed according to the laws of China until he has confessed his crime), canquls, a species of collar which for largeness and uncomfortableness even outstrip the mashers', and which are rectangular planes of wood with neck and hand holes. The gloomy, small depository-room of these torture implements we thought to be a fair representation of what a European mediæval chamber of "justice" has been.

We were next taken in our sedan chairs through an overcrowded busy part of the city to the execution ground, passing on our way the new Roman Catholic cathedral, whose gigantic spires pierce the clouds. The excution ground we found to be a small enclosed rectangular space, about fifteen yards by fifty, entered by a gate. On the right on entering ran a row of small squalid houses, the habitations of potters whose rough, unbaked work lay all about on the ground, drying in the sun, but we were informed that it was cleared away whenever an execution was about to take place. Facing the potters' houses was a high wall, at whose base and leaning against it were some large crocks, all of which had their mouths earthed over except one. Here our guide introduced us to two poorly dressed Chinamen, whom we noticed gambling at a fan tan table near the gate on our arrival. One, a big, brutish-looking fellow with a villainous cast in one of his eyes, was the head executioner, and the other two, who were smallish men, were his assistants. Through our guide we told the head executioner that we wished to see the instruments of his calling, and thereon he produced a short, very heavy two-handed sword and a long knife. The following conversation was carried on between us and this "boss" through the medium of our guide:

"How do you use this sword? Where is the block?"

"We don't use a block. What we do is to make the prisoners kneel down in two rows facing one another, and bending their heads down. Then I take the sword, and chop, chop, one on each side, and the heads fall off; so on till they're all done, as you'd switch the tops of green weeds with your walking-stick."

"But you don't always chop a head off with one blow?"

"Always."

"What is the knife for?"

"For the ling che, or death by many cuts. We tie the culprit who is condemned to this death to that cross there (pointing to two rough unbarked sticks roughly crossed), and we begin by cutting off the eyelids, ears, nose, and so on, ending by sticking the knife into the heart. The cuts vary in number from eight to a hundred and twenty, according to the heinousness of the culprit's crimes."

"What class of criminals are condemned to the ling che?"

"Parricides, matricides and women who have killed and mutilated their husbands form the majority."

"Do the executions interfere with your appetite and sleep?"

The three executioners grinned sardonically at this question, so we asked:

"How many persons have you executed in a day?"

"I have chopped twenty heads off myself in two minutes. See that dark looking place on the ground over there—that's caused by the blood of the last batch we had."

"What is done with the bodies?"

"The friends take the bodies away, but we keep the heads in the crocks over by the wall there, and when we have a large number which are no longer recognizable we bury them; would you like to see some of the heads?"

We declined, and one of my companions began to grow pale and complain of not feeling well, so we ordered the guide to lead us away.

"Gentlemen, give twenty cents each, cumshaw, to the executioners," said the guide, which we gladly did to escape from the staring of the "boss" butcher's swivel eye; and so ended our interview with these High Executioners of the Great Chinese Empire."

What He Caught.

"Fishing yesterday, eh?" queried Wigwug.

"Yes," replied McPelter, hoarsely.

"You brought your catch home this time?"—facetiously.

"Yes, and I've got it yet."

"What was it?"

"A cold—the worst I've had this season.—Free Press.

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

Love is a severe critic. Hate can pardon more than love.

Man cannot live exclusively by intelligence and self-love.

The word "impossible" is the mother tongue of little souls.

Conscience is the voice of the soul; the passions are the voice of the body.

Chance opportunities make us known to others, and still more to ourselves.

Next to acquiring good friends, the best acquisition is that of good books.

Actions, looks, words, steps, form the alphabet by which you may spell characters.

Modesty is to worth what shadows are in a painting; she gives to it strength and relief.

Grand temples are built of small stones, and great lives made up of small events.

You cannot dream yourself into a character; you must hammer and forge yourself one.

The most delicate, the most sensible of all pleasures consists in promoting the pleasures of others.

Cultivate forbearance till your heart yields a fine crop of it. Pray for a short memory as to all unkindness.

Good qualities are the substantial riches of the mind, but it is good breeding that sets them off to advantage.

Life is kindled only by life, and the highest form of living can only be called into existence in a child by example.

It is a strange desire, to seek power and to lose liberty; or to seek power over others, and lose power over a man's self.

Love is like a painter, who in drawing the portrait of a friend having a blemish in one eye, would picture only the other side of his face.

Sin is never at a stay; if we do not retreat from it, we shall advance in it; and the further on we go, the more we have to come back.

Ten Things a Baby Can Do.

It can beat any alarm clock ever invented waking a family up in the morning.

Give it a fair show and it can smash more dishes than the most industrious servant girl in the country.

It can fall down oftener and with less provocation than the most expert tumbler in the circus ring.

It can make more genuine fuss over a simple brass pin than its mother would over a broken back.

It can choke itself black in the face with greater ease than the most accomplished wretch that was ever executed.

It can keep a family in a constant turmoil from morning till night, and night till morning, without once varying its tune.

It can be relied upon to sleep peacefully all day when its father is down town and cry persistently at night when he is particularly sleepy.

It may be the naughtiest, dirtiest, ugliest, most fretful baby in all the world, but you can never make its mother believe it, and you had better not try it.

It can be a charming and model infant when no one is around, but when visitors are present it can exhibit more bad temper than both of its parents together.

It can brighten up a house better than all the furniture ever made; make sweeter music than the finest orchestra organized; fill a larger place in its parents' breast than they knew they had, and when it goes away it can cause a greater vacancy and leave a greater blank than all the rest of the world put together.—[Philadelphia News.

An Impertinent Man.

Alex. Walker, clerk of the Capital Hotel in Little Rock, although a handsome young man, has lost much of the hair that once occupied a prominent position on the top of his head. One evening recently a well-dressed stranger registered at the hotel, and, just as he had completed the work of spreading his double great-primer name on the book he glanced at Walker, stepped back and said:

"Great Cæsar! Another baldheaded man! It is my misfortune, it seems, to be thrown with this class of men. I ought not to say it, perhaps, but I don't believe that bald-headed men are honest."

"Look here," said Walker, "your remarks are personal and insulting."

"I did hope that I would never see another bald-headed man," the stranger continued, "but here I am compelled to stop with one."

"Get out of this house!" Walker hotly exclaimed.

The stranger stepped back and took off his hat, revealing the fact that he had not a hair on his head.

"My dear friend," said Walker, extending his hand, "I have just received a box of Havana cigars. Come around and enjoy yourself."—[Arkansaw Traveler.

Habits of Seals.

The Boise (Idaho,) Democrat says: A man is now here just from Alaska, where he was engaged in sealing. He says seals before being killed are driven inland quite a distance. Should one be killed on the beach the others would desert the grounds and never return. They travel, when driven, at about the pace of a sheep. At birth a young seal does not know how to swim, and its mother has to teach it, which she does with almost human intelligence.

All in Vain.

As a desolate bird that through darkness its lost way is winging,
As a hand that is helplessly raised when Death's sickle is swinging,
So is life! Aye, the life that lends passion and breath to my singing.

As a nightingale's song that is full of sweetness unspoken,
As a spirit unbarring the gates of the skies for a token,
So is love! Aye, the love that shall fall when his pinion is broken.

As the tramp of the legions when trumpets their challenge are sending,
As the shout of the storm-god when lightnings the black sky are rending,
So is power! Aye, the power that shall lie in the dust at its ending.

So short is our life; yet with space for all things to forsake us,
A bitter delusion, a dream from which naught can awake us,
Till Death's dogging footsteps at morn or at eve shall o'ertake us.

—[H. Rider Haggard.

HUMOROUS.

A flat failure—A poor pancake.

Food for reflection—The good dinner that you missed.

Motto of the massage doctor—I knead thee every hour.

The honey bee is a regular merchant. It sells combs for a living.

A rich girl may be homely, but she will never know it by hearsay.

A hen is a very superior creature, but she never could lay a cornerstone.

Mexico's liabilities are $151,020,000; assets, earthquakes and revolutions.

The flower known as the bachelor's button must be one that does not stay on long.

The oyster is like a man in one respect. He is of little use until you get him out of his bed.

In a French agricultural school: "Tell me, I pray you, how to keep mutton fresh." "By never killing the sheep."

In Washington last week a prisoner passed off a counterfeit dollar on a police magistrate in payment of the fine imposed. He knew that justice was blind.

Some Florence ladies have given the Queen of Italy an $800 fan. It is very beautiful, but when Margarita wishes genuine comfort she uses a two-cent palm leaf.

"My dear," said her lover, "I am fired with an ambition to win your hand. May I consult your father?" "Yes," she softly murmured. An hour later he was fired again.

The other day a town crier took in charge a lost child and proceeded to hunt up its parents. On being asked by a lady what the matter was he replied: "Here's an orphan child, madam, and I'm trying to find its parents."

Jack (backward in his grammar)—"Papa, what part of speech is woman?" Papa (fresh from a verbal engagement with mamma, in which, of course, he has been badly worsted)—"She isn't any part of speech at all, Jack; she is the whole of it."

She (parcel in one hand, dog in the other)—"Yes, Edward, we've got everything, I believe—[illegible]." He—"Why, I gave it to you!" She—"I know; and I gave it back to you." He—"Well, by jinks! if I haven't gone and left it in the parlor car!"

One of the rules of a bicycle club reads: "A horse should never be passed on both sides at once." We suspect that when a bicyclist attempts to pass on both sides of a horse "at once" he is expelled from the club. He would certainly be dismissed from a temperance organization.

Prices in the Old Days.

B. Gedney, of White Plains, N. Y., who was born in 1801, tells what farmers had to pay for farming utensils before the war of 1812 and what they were paid for their produce. He said: "Wheat in 1812 brought seventy-five cents a bushel. Now it is ninety cents, lower than it has been since 1812. Beef brought $5 a hundred; now it brings $10. Pork brought $3 50 to $4; now it is worth $7. Butter was worth ten cents a pound, now it is worth fifteen cents. Cheese was worth six cents. Ordinary dress muslin used to cost three shillings and sixpence a yard—eighty-seven cents—now it costs ten cents. Calico cost fifty and seventy-five cents a yard. Pins cost three shillings and sixpence a paper—eighty-seven cents—now they cost six cents. For an English spade we used to send three bushels of wheat to market, which brought $2. We can get a better one now for fifty cents. A scythe cost $2, now a better one can be had for fifty cents. Nails were twenty-five cents a pound, they cost now only eight cents. A cradling scythe used to cost $3.50. Wages were then fifty cents a day, or $10 a month for eight months. Now we pay $15 and $20 a month."

Get Along With Economy.

"You know, of course," said the old man to the young man, "that my daughter has $100,000 in her own right?"

"Yes, sir."

"And you are not worth a cent."

"I'm poor, sir, but, great Scott, $100,000 is enough for two! Why, I'm economical to meanness."—[New York Sun.

Consoling.

Collector. "I am losing a great deal of time trying to collect this bill from you."

Debtor. "Don't worry about losing time. I'm going to pay you in time."—[Siftings.

The North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1887.

For terms and advertising rates, see first page
Communications relative to any of the interests of the Albemarle District solicited.

KEEP THEM OUT,

The statement is made that Grand Master Powderly will under no circumstances consent to a reelection to his present position. He declares he is entirely worn out with his efforts to promote the interests of the Knights of Labor, and finds that it is a greater burden than he can carry. A great deal of his trouble has come from the Anarchists and other Socialistic organizations that have tried to force themselves into the order. He declares that he is beset with numerous appeals and letters from atheistic organizations that have endeavored to commit him and the other Knights to their peculiarly dangerous doctrines. In a recent interview he said: "Again and again have men written to me to declare that property is robbery and that there is no God."

That is the advanced theory of the Socialist and Atheist combined. It is the doctrine of these organizations, so dangerous to the body politic, which would like a chance to overthrow society and introduce chaos and anarchy. Mr. Powderly is doing a great work in keeping these foul weeds out of the garden. They are struggling hard for a foot hold, and would soon spread the seeds of destruction broadcast if given an opportunity. But he is rooting them out as fast as they show their heads, and as long as his strength lasts he will keep up the work. He should be sustained and supported by every workingman who loves his home and his country.

ITS MEANING.

A recent writer calls attention to the fashion now of a certain class of Americans, worshipers of wealth and aristocracy, to speak of the Declaration of Independence in terms of affected contempt, as an embodiment of "glittering generalities," very fine rhetoric, but still antiquated and false. "All men created equal!" they exclaim, with a sneer, crediting themselves with a discernment which puts the fathers of the Republic to shame. "No two persons," say they, "are equal. One man is a genius, another is a shallow pate; one is born to wealth, another to poverty; one is meant for distinction, another for obscurity;" and so on to the end of the chapter. As if Jefferson and his associates had been such fools as to assert human equality in these and other similar particulars!

These men seem not to be aware that the doctrine of equality, as set forth in the Declaration of Independence, pertains not to external conditions, but to primordial rights. It is not that all men are created equal in respect of talent, but that each one has a right equal to that of every other to make the most of such talent as he has, whether much or little. It is not that one may not be poor while another is rich, but that the rich and the poor have an equal [illegible] property by the use of such powers as they possess, no one being hindered by another.

HOW MUCH PORK FOR A BUSHEL OF CORN?

The question, How much pork may be made from a bushel of corn? is an important one, but it has never been answered beyond all controversy. In most cases recorded as tests of the matter the corn was fed in a mixed state, with roots, potatoes, etc, all of which make it difficult to arrive at a definite conclusion. Thomas L. Edge, of Chester county, Pa., was credited some years ago with having fed five pigs of the same litter five bushels of shelled corn and receiving 474 pounds of pork, or 94 3-5 pounds from the bushel. An experiment at North Chatham, N. Y., on record, gave a fraction less than twelve pounds of pork from a bushel of corn. Eleven records, kept and recorded by F. D. Doborn, of raw corn fed in the ear, gave an average of ten pounds of pork from one bushel of corn, fed in the ear and upon the grounds. Ground corn will produce better results under the same conditions, while if ground, cooked and fed where there is no waste returns will be still larger.

The *National Republican*, of Washington, in an article on the contest of 1888, suggests the name of Senator Joseph E. Hawley, of Connecticut, as the candidate of the Republican party for President, and speaks of him as 'uniting the qualities of patriot, soldier, safe legislator and able executive." This is all true. Senator Hawley would make a strong candidate, and would have the united support of Republicans.

The man who has a good farm well stocked with implements and teams can well afford to supply all the comforts of life. Even if it does take all of his ready cash he is in good fix to make more, and the true system in life is to enjoy the fruits of one's labor.

The Illinois Legislature has passed a bill prohibiting the sale of tobacco in any form to minors under sixteen without the written consent of parents.

STUDY NATURE'S WAYS.

It is a good thing, especially for farmers, to study nature's ways. There are many valuable lessons to be learned therefrom. In this article we will refer to a subject in the line indicated *not* studied as it should be, and that is the benefits and uses of forests. Our attention has been forcibly called to it by a recent article by Prof. Shaler in the Scribner's Monthly. He shows the importance of forests in covering and protecting the soil upon which all life on the earth wholly depends. On all parts of the earth where there are no forests the soil is regularly and continually being taken away. And though it may take long ages to complete the work of barrenness, yet it is as certain as the steppings of time. And when once taken away, the earth loses all of its "harvest of the ages," and all animal life would perish. Then, too, the ocean would be deprived of its creative power as the earth would cease to supply it with the mineral matters by which it not only preserves its own purity, but by which it purifies the atmosphere of the whole earth.

As forests protect the soil and produce mostly the substance from which nearly all the vegetable mold is formed, they aid directly and indirectly in preserving and perpetuating nearly every interest belonging to the human race. So, we repeat, it is good and profitable to study the ways and laws of nature.

Pure rain water has but limited power in the great problem of earth's production. But so soon as it falls and penetrates the earth it becomes charged with carbonic acid gas. Then it suddenly becomes an active agent in dissolving and combining the elements in the soil and converting them into plant food. Pure rain water, so soon as it absorbs the gas has the power of dissolving the granite rocks, and this produces the richest fertilizers.

Not only this; but having become charged with the minerals of the earth, it emerges again, carrying with it all of its rich treasures through springs to the ocean, through brooks, streams and rivers. In this way it supplies the ocean with all of the materials in solution, which are needed to sustain marine life, and to furnish the mineral deposits which go to constitute the ocean beds.

Thus Professor Shaler goes on to show the intimate connection of forests and showers of rain in the great plan of Providence in sustaining the fertility of the earth and perpetuating not only the human race, but all other animal life.

THE FLY AS A PURIFIER.

Under this head the Allentown (Pa.) National Educator indulges in a few remarks, which may be commended to the housekeeping sisterhood. It is probable, however, the editor will not succeed in impressing his readers with sentiment in regard to the subjects of Beelzebub much above the scale of Josh Billings, who commenced his celebrated essay on the same subject by the sentence, "Darn a fly!"

"Of what use is this troublesome customer? The fly does his part in the great and important work of purification, seeing with his ten thousand eyes things that would pass unnoticed by us, eagerly devouring his appropriate food. This he finds in the smallest atoms of animal and vegetable matter, too small to be noticed by the tidy housekeepers, which otherwise would be permitted to putrefy, contaminating the air. We may imagine that he circles about in the air with no definite object in view, but if we will carefully watch him we shall be convinced that he has an object, collecting his food, atoms of impure or decaying matter which otherwise would enter our lungs, adding to the impurity of our blood. This filth is collected on his wings and head, for as we see him light he scrapes his wings and his head with his legs and feet, passing the gathered morsels from foot to foot, the front pair passing his dinner to his mouth. The fly also teaches us the value of sunlight, not only to cheer but to purify the air, for he has too good sense to live in a dark room. When the parlor is darkened he seeks a decent place for his release."

CHEERING.

In the realization and anticipation of pecuniary disaster, it is cheering to learn that crop prospects nearly all over the country—especially this section of it—were hardly ever better than at present. "All but the spirit of man is divine." Revulsions and revolutions of trade have a tendency to exalt the farmers' occupation and condition, in comparison with civil and commercial employment, and to cause those who once tasted the delights of rural life to sigh for the "health, peace and competence" of the country.

THE COST.

The recent bricklayers' strike in Chicago cost $2,500,000 and failed, and the shoemakers' lockout in Massachusetts $1,6000,000 and ended in failure. These are the last of a long chain of strikes beginning with the railroad strikes in the Southwest a year ago, and including the freight handlers' strike in New York, which have been carried on not for higher wages, but to force employers to manage business in a particular way. All told, they have cost labor not under $12,000,000—every dollar worse than wasted.

The rush of travel to Europe this season is greater than ever, and the engagements ahead of rooms on steamships indicate that it will continue this fall. The departures are about 3,000 a week, and will amount to 60,000 for the season.

The Boston *Globe* says: "Mrs. Cleveland is, consciously or unconsciously, one of the most adroit politicians in this country, and one of the most charming."

The Louisville *Courier Journal* notes a heavy falling off in the Kentucky tobacco crop this season.

The Tariff and the Finance

Tribune.

There are ten million voters, of whom at least three-quarters have strong beliefs in regard to the tariff. Not arguing as to what kind of tariff is needed, they agree in realizing that the question affects the success of industries, and therefore, directly or indirectly, the personal welfare of every citizen. Some of them firmly believe that duties on imported articles burden the great majority for the benefit of a few. Others as firmly believe that the diversification of industry which is attained through Protection insures inestimable benefits to every citizen, makes the nation strong in peace and war, and prevents, as nothing else can, that degradation of labor from which spring the gravest social and political perils. These voters, having such beliefs, would be most childish to abandon efforts in behalf of them, until convinced that the public prosperity is to be more largely and surely promoted by efforts in some other direction.

The situation is substantially the same in regard to financial matters. A great majority of the voters have strong and deeply rooted beliefs respecting that question Some of them firmly believe that expansion of the currency is necessary to the general welfare, that it defends the poor against the undue power of the rich; that it helps labor against capital. Others with equal earnestness believe that restriction of the currency is necessary, alike for the maintenance of public faith and for the development of industrial prosperity. Each of these great bodies of citizens has been striving for years to secure the public prosperity through the measures they deem necessary. It is not strange that they feel that it would be in the last degree childish to abandon these efforts, affecting so clearly the welfare of individual citizens in every part of the country, until they are thoroughly convinced that more can be done through other measures to promote the general welfare.

The South Ready for a Change.

Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, Dem.

There is a way the Republican party could win strength and representation here. If they should drop the sectional torch, the bayonet and the bloody shirt, and with olive branches for banners and business principles and measures for weapons come into the Southern states, if their lines were of steel rails and their forts factories, nothing could stand before them. The pledge of this lies in the eager trustfulness whith which feints toward this policy have been received, the attitude of the whole people toward Northern capital and capitalist and the many calls for a new party.

The pressure from without has forced all these people on one line, regardless of political inclinations or business policies. They have lain in the ditches and knitted for a living so long that the fields have run down, the ore in the mountains lain too long idle and the opportunities for trade have been neglected. They want a change, and broader opportunities, and better men in office, and better business methods and principles in legislation These they can not get while there is upon them a political pressure stronger than business necessities. The curse of the South is its one idea political and its one idea business system. That these are largely necessities now ought to be known as well North as South, and surely by this time some large element of the Republican party should have seen the opportunity presented and should have prevailed in the establishment of a policy of peace and progress.

Blaine on the Jubilee.

London Correspondent.

I called upon Mr. Blaine last evening for the purpose of asking his opinion of the Jubilee celebration. He was looking in radiant health and spirits The English climate agrees with him admirably.

Mr. Blaine was little disposed to criticise the Jubilee performances, as he was occupying the delicate position of a guest in England, but he said that it did seem strange that out of the fifty years of progress made by England in the arts and sciences, in the growth of manufactures and industries which has resulted in the increased employment of millions of workingmen, that there should be selected for the street parade representatives of the one instution which had not made a single step in advance for fifty years, viz., royalty. It was, therefore, in his judgement, a poor show, on account of its utter lack of the representative quality. The parade of a nominal sovereign, with a long escort of petty princess and small rulers, did not, in his judgement, make a pageant of an impressive character. It did not deserve for one moment to be mentioned in comparison with the Bunker Hill centennial celebration parade in 1875. There every form of human industry and progress during the century had its representation in this splendidly emblematical line.

Their Business Booming.

Probably no one thing has caused such a revival of trade at Wood & Wadsworth's Drug Store as their giving away to their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Their trade is simply immense in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, and all throat and lung disease quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free, large size $1. Every bottle warranted.

Dr Eugene Grissom.

It affords us pleasure to state that this distinguished North Carolina physician was elected President of the Association of Superintendents of Insane Asylums in the United States at their late meeting in Detroit

Dr. Grissom has had conferred upon him at different times by the representatives of the medical professions in the United States in conventions assembled more high offices of honor and trust than any other physician of the South. Among them may be enumerated the following, viz:

First Vice President of the American Medical Association; member for six years of the Judicial Council of the American Medical Association; Chairman of the section of Psychology and Medical Jurisprudence of the American Medical Association; Vice President of the section on mental and nervous diseases of the 9th International Medical Congress, which meets in Washington City in October next.—Raleigh Visitor.

IN BRIEF, AND TO THE POINT.

Dyspepsia is dreadful. Disordered liver is misery. Indigestion is a foe to good nature.

The human digestive apparatus is one of the most complicated and wonderful things in existence. It is easily put out of order.

Greasy food, tough food, sloppy food, bad cookery, mental worry, late hours, irregular habits, and many other things which ought not to be, have made the American people a nation of dyspeptics.

But Green's August Flower has done a wonderful work in reforming this sad business and making the American people so healthy that they can enjoy their meals and be happy.

Remember:—No happiness without health. But Green's August Flower brings health and happiness to the dyspeptic. Ask your druggist for a bottle. Seventy-five cents.

Where Ignorance Was Bliss.

A good story is told about a gentleman and his wife in a city not far from Albany. They had been regular attendants at a certain church, but had wearied of the long sermons preached by their pastor. Without desiring to wound his sensibilities they had of late been attending services at various churches. Recently they decided they would visit a Presbyterian church on a certain Sunday, and were amazed to discover that the pastor of their own church had exchanged pulpits that day with the paster of the church they were visiting. He preached an unusually long sermon, and at the close of the services the pastor met his two parishioners and thanked them very heartily for feeling such an interest in his preaching as to follow him to a strange church.—Albany Journal.

Children

Often need some safe cathartic and tonic to avert approaching sickness or to relieve colic, headache, sick stomach, indigestion, dysentery and the complaints incident to childhood. Let the children take Simmons Liver Regulator and keep well. It is purely vegetable, not unpleasant to the taste and safe to take alone or in connection with other medicine. The Genuine has our trade mark "Z" in red on front of wrapper. J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Corrupt Ward Politicians Sent to the Penitentiary for Their Crimes.

BALTIMORE, June 27.—In the Criminal Court to-day Judge Duffy sentenced Charles W. Owens, Isaiah Waters, John Brandau, John B. Sanner and William J. Byrne, judges and clerks of election in the First ward, to two years each in jail. James H. Himlin, judge of election in the Eighteenth ward, was sentenced to two years in jail and to pay a fine of $1,000. Henry Heintzerling forfeited his bail and did not appear for sentence. All of them were convicted of fraud in the last municipal election. The sentence has created consternation among ward politicians. There are several more to be tried.

STATE ITEMS.

Judge Avery will ride the fall circuit in the Second Judicial district.

A very rich mine of magnetic iron ore is reported from Ashe county.

The Tobacco Convention will meet at Morehead City on August on August 17th.

The report comes to us from Raleigh that they are having an epidemic of typhoid fever there.

Rumors are current that Col. L. L. Polk, so prominent in the agricultural world, will become the farmers' candidate for Governor.

The movement started in Charlotte against the circulation of indecent photographs, is gaining ground. The sale of the picture-laden cigarette packages has been stopped in Charleston, and in Raleigh also.

The old established firm of Edwards, Broughton & Co., have been dissolved by mutual consent. Messrs. C. B. Edwards and N. B. Broughton will continue to carry on the printing and binding department, while Rev. C. T. Bailey will retain charge of the *Biblical Recorder*.

The North Carolina Board of Pharmacy will meet in Asheville, August 2d and 3d, for the examination of applicants to practice pharmacy in the State. At the same time and place, the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association will meet in annual session.

The penitentiary force is now making twenty-eight stone pillars to be used in marking the boundary line between Currituck, Camden and Gates counties, of North Carolina, and the State of Virginia, recently surveyed and settled by Maj. W. D. Pruden, commissioner for North Carolina, and Maj. Conway R. Howard, commissioner for Virginia. These pillars will be marked with the date of the original survey—1728—the present survey, 1887; the names of the present commissioners, Messrs. Pruden and Howard, the names of the present Governors, Scales and Lee, the latitude, &c.

How Could He Do Asking?

Leslie's Newspaper.

In April last the President asked the opinion of the Attorney-general as to the power of the Government to return to the heirs of Gen. Robert E. Lee certain relics held by the National Museum. The Attorney-general, in his reply, suggested that the ultimate disposition of these relics was a matter which belonged exclusively to Congress, and recommended therefore, that the President decline to take any action. It will be seen that this case has not the very point involved in the controversy over the Confederate flags, and it is difficult to understand how, with this opinion of the Attorney general before him, it was possible for any officer of the Government to go astray, as was done in the order directing that these flags be returned.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROANOKE COLLEGE,

In the Virginia Mountains.

$149, $176, or $204 A YEAR—

Thorough instruction; good discipline; best moral influences. Students from many States. Graduates in 28 States. North Carolina well represented. 20th Session begins Sept. 14th. Illustrated catalogue free. Address JULIUS D. DREHER, Pres't., Salem, Va.

NOTICE.

I will sell at public auction, for cash, before the Court House door in Elizabeth City, N. C. on Monday, August 15th, 1887, at 12 o'clock, M., one lot of accounts and notes, belonging to the estate of S. Weisel deceased and the late firm of S. Weisel & Son. For itemized list, see posters at the Court House and other public places in Pasquotank county.

GEO. W. COMB, Adm'r of S. Weisel and Assignee Moses Weisel. Elizabeth City, N. C., July 8th 1887.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of D. S. Kramer & Sons is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All the bills and accounts of said firm must be settled with D. S. Kramer.

D. S. KRAMER,
C. F. KRAMER,
J. A. KRAMER.

Elizabeth City, N. C., July 8th, 1887.

The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the business heretofore conducted by D. S. Kramer & Sons under the name and style of Kramer Bros.

C. E. KRAMER,
J. A. KRAMER,
A. K. KRAMER.

July 8th, 1887.

THE WILMINGTON STAR

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Attention is called to the following reduced rates of subscription, cash in advance:

The Daily Star.

One Year	$6.00
Six Months	3.00
Three Months	1.50
One Month	.50

THE WEEKLY STAR.

One Year	$1.00
Six Months	.60
Three Months	.30

Our Telegraph News service has recently been largely increased, and it is our determination to keep the STAR up to the highest standard of newspaper excellence.

Address, WM. H. BERNARD, Wilmington, N. C.

ICE AND COAL!

Rawlins. Whitehurst & Co,

continue to supply ICE both in large and small quantities.

We are now receiving our supply of COAL, and will fill all orders promptly.

All coal is screened before leaving the yard. None but the best handled, and LOWEST PRICES guaranteed.

Office on Water street, Elizabeth City, N. C. FRED DAVIS Agent.

1-6t.

STURGEON & PORPOISE.

We have a Sturgeon twine to gill with that lifts 50 pounds—*very strong*

ALSO.

Porpoise Seines, heavy twine and large mesh.

GLOUCESTER NET & TWINE CO
Boston office 96 Commercial St.
3-4t.

Gill Nets—Special Notice.

We have a Cotton Gill Net Twine of a grade that is a safe substitute for Flax; also, a higher than usual grade of 20-4 and 20-5. We are giving careful attention to the Sound Gill Net Fisheries for the ensuing year.

GLOUCESTER NET & TWINE CO,
Gloucester, Mass.
Boston Office, 95 Commercial st. 1-8

NAG'S HEAD,

DARE COUNTY, N. C.

—o—

This celebrated Summer Resort is situated on the Albemarle Sound and Atlantic Ocean. The Bathing facilities are the best and fine fishing and gunning are afforded. The HOTEL will open for the reception of visitors on

JULY 1, 1887.

The accommodations are ample and the fare first class. A good Band will furnish music for dancing.

Board, per Month $35; per Week $10; per Day $2.

Nag's Head can be reached from Norfolk by the Norfolk Southern Railroad, which connects at Elizabeth City with the elegant Steamer "Bell Haven," which will make tri-weekly trips to Nag's Head, leaving Elizabeth City every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, returning on alternate days. Steamers leave Norfolk and Newberne on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Nag's Head, touching at Washington. For further information, address

A. E. JACOBS, Manager.

THE ELIZABETH CITY NORMAL SCHOOL

will open its next session

MONDAY, JULY 11, and close FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1887

FACULTY:—Prof. J. T. Corlew, Supt. of Charlotte Training and Graded School; Prof. Henry Houck, Dept. State Supt. of Penn.; Mrs. M. O. Humphrey of the Goldsboro Graded School; S. L. Sheep, Prin. E. City Academy.

LECTURERS:—Maj. S. M. Finger, State Supt.; Dr. R. M. Saunders, of Norfolk College; Lieu. Winslow, U. S Navy.

Other prominent gentlemen have been invited to lecture. For circular containing further particulars address any of the undersigned.

S. I. SHEEP, Supt.

HON. C. C. POOL, S. S. FOWLER, W. J. GRIFFIN, E. F. AYDLETT, FRANK VAUGHAN, Local Board of Managers.

Why And

Three-fourths of all the Sewing Machines being sold throughout the World

Genuine Singers?

Buy one and you will understand it.

Apply to A. M. MATICS Elizabeth City, N. C., or to C. M. ALDERSON Edenton, N. C.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

BILIOUSNESS

Is an affection of the Liver, and can be thoroughly cured by that Grand Regulator of the Liver and Biliary Organs,

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

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J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

I was afflicted for several years with disordered liver, which resulted in a severe attack of jaundice. I had as good medical attendance as our section affords, who failed utterly to restore me to the enjoyment of my former good health. I then tried the favorite prescription of one of the most renowned physicians of Louisville, Ky., but to no purpose; whereupon I was induced to try Simmons Liver Regulator. I found immediate benefit from its use, and it ultimately restored me to the full enjoyment of health.

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Let all who suffer remember that

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THE

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Mr. J. B. Sherill, of Webster, N. C., who is stopping at the Albemarle House, is representing Hitchcock's New and complete Analysis of the Bible to the people. Below will be found testimonials from some of our best Divines who have examined it. Please examine for yourself when he calls on you and you will be delighted to have such a valuable book in your library.

ELIZABETH CITY, May 2, 1887,

Dr. Hitchcock's New and Complete Analysis of the Holy Bible, sent out by Messrs. J. A. Wilmore & Co., New York, is a handsome volume, well printed and neatly bound. The book is sure of a wide public circulation for which it is particularly adapted. It is a very instructive work, and the veteran student and author throngs his pages with holy gems. His aim is for popular and higher education. His fitness for the work in hand will remain unchallenged. The book is represented by the courteous agent Mr. J. B Sherrill.

R. J. WALKER,
Rector Christ Church.

ELIZABETH CITY, May 2, 1887.

Hitchcock's Analysis of the Bible, for which Mr. J. B. Sherrill is agent, is a most valuable book to any one who wishes to understand what the word of God teaches. I have been acquainted with the Book for several years, and have ordered a copy of the new and improved edition from Mr. Sherrill. It will be constantly on my desk for constant use. I cordially recommend the Book and hope a large number of copies will be sold in Elizabeth City, and through out the country. Be sure to examine its merits, before deciding not to purchase. If you examine, you will want it.

J. T. WHITLEY,
Pastor M. E. Church, South.

May 9, 1887.

From A. C. Avery, Judge of the Superior Court;

Hitchcock's Analysis of the Bible is a new departure in the proper direction. It gives one a comprehensive view of each subject treated in the Bible on the encyclopedia plan, and promises to do more to encourage investigation and study of the word of God, than any commentary or other work yet publisher. I have subscribed for the book.

May 3, 1887

From Rev. George Baker, A. M., Pastor Baptist Church, Elizabeth City, N. C:

Book agents are not all to be repudiated. Sometimes they are a God send to us by putting into our hands valuable books we could not otherwise secure. Hitchcock's Analysis of the Holy Bible is a book sold only by subscription. He who obtains this matchless work will secure the most valuable aid I know to the study of the scriptures. I have ordered a fine copy for my own use. Don't fail to examine the book when Mr. Sherrill calls; it will do you good,

May 5, 1887.

I have given "Hitchcock's Complete Analysis of the Holy Bible" careful examination and hereby recommend others to do likewise. When the agent, Mr. Sherrill, calls, you will do yourself a favor by allowing him to show and explain the many advantages of this splendid book It has the most helpful arrangement to profitable Bible study known to me, therefore I have ordered a copy for my own use, and heartily recommend it to others. It ought to be in the hands of every one who wishes Bible information.

O. C. HORTON,
Pastor of Shiloh, Ramoth Gilead and Cresswell Baptist Churches.

May 3, 1887.

I consider "Hitchcock's Analysis of the Bible" one of the most invaluable works I know; it is simply indispensible to the profitable study of God's word. Mr. J. B. Sherrill, the agent, will visit every family, and I trust all will give it a thorough examination. To see it is to want it. I am myself a subscriber.

CHARLES C. BROTHERS,
Pastor of Hatteras Ct., N. C. Conference.

From Rev. P. S. Henson D D, Pastor of 2nd Bapt Church, Chicago, Ill: This is an age prolific in critical apparatus, treatises on systematic theology, pulpit helps and Bible commentaries. I regard Dr. Hitchcock's New and Complete Analysis of the Holy Bible as the best apparatus, the best systematic theology, the best pulpit help and the best Bible Commentary with which I am acquainted. I know of no finer illustration than that fine saying of Cowpers:

"God is his own interpreter
And he will make it plain."

I am personally acquainted with the Rev. P. S Henson, D. D, and believe that his estimate of Hitchcock's Analysis is substantially correct.

J. T. WHITLEY.

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orders for 1888, at an early date, that ample time may be had to prepare the Twine, Gill Nets, Seines and Traps. We propose to give good wares, made in faithfulness, and under the rules of an honorable commerce. Upon this principle we invite the attention of the Fishermen, through their home merchants. Special attention given to Cotton Gill Nets.

Boston, May 18, 1887-2m.

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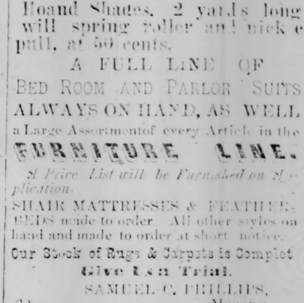

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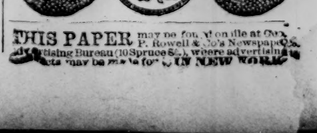

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It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

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NORFOLK SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

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Mail and Express (Southbound) leaves Elizabeth City 12,10 P. M., Northbound, leaves at 2:10 P. M.

Elizabeth City Accomodation on Tuesday Thursday and Saturday leaves 7.15 A. M., and returning, arrives 5.15 P. M.

The above Trains, which are Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, arrive at and depart from the Depot of the Norfolk Western Railroad at Norfolk.

Close connections at Norfolk with all rail and steamer lines.

At Elizabeth City—With steamboats for all points on Pasquotank, Little, Scuppernong Alligator, Pamlico, Tar and Neuse rivers.

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SUPERINTENDENT DISMAL SWAMP CANAL
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The Locks will admit 96 feet, and 16½ breadth of beam.

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And Keeps on hand an assortment of Rifles Pistols, Sporting Apparatus, and Cutlery. ☞ Repairing in his line promptly done.

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The North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1887

ELIZABETH CITY CHURCHES

EPISCOPAL. Rev R. J. Walker, Rector. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. All cordially invited

METHODIST. Rev. J. T. Whitley, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. A cordial invitation to all. Seats free.

BAPTIST. Rev. George Baker, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A M. Seats free. Invitation extended to all.

A. M. E. ZION. Rev. S. E. Dickson, Pastor. Service every Sunday at 2:30 P. M., and 7. P. M

☞ Rather hopeful.

☞ The outlook looking better.

☞ The prospects of a good corn crop in this section excellant.

☞ We call attention to the advertisement of the Wilmington *Star*, the newsiest paper in the State.

☞ Comparatively little tobacco is being cultivated in this section this year, and the area in rice is much les than the past two years.

☞ The Colored Teachers' Institute opened here on Monday. The Instructors are Prof. Rooks Turner of Elizabeth City and Prof. C. H. Crosby of Plymouth.

☞ We call attention to the professional Card of W. G. Underwood. Surveyor & Civil Engineer Having graduated at one of the best institutions in the country, he is well qualified for all work in his line.

☞ The CAROLINIAN deeply sympathizes with Mr. and Mrs. Zenas Fearing in the loss of their son Bartlett, who died of hemoraghic fever on Wednesday morning last, aged 11 years and 4 months.

☞ While there has been no "boom" in Elizabeth City, her growth and progress is steadily moving on. It is in no sense forced or fictitious, but along lines healthy, natural and enduring.

☞ In the most beautiful valley of the Old Dominion, and in the pleasant town of Salem is located Roanoke College, one of the best, cheapest and most successful institutions. It has ample grounds, spacious buildings, and a library of 16,000 volumes. See advertisement.

☞ There was a very heavy rain on Friday evening about three miles southwest of town, flooding with excess of water the farmers in that locality. In other parts of the county the rains have not damaged the crops. Indeed the corn prospect was never better.

☞ Notwithstanding the heat, there was a fair assemblage at the meeting of the Temperance Reform Club on Sunday afternoon. An appropriate poem was impressively read by P. N. Sanderson, and an address on the hardening influence of the retail liquor traffic was delivered by Rev. Mr. Whitley.

☞ Get ready for the Fair. The premium list this year will embrace a larger number of articles than the last one did. Let the farmers, stock raisers and fruit growers feel and manifest an interest by making preparations to exhibit. Let all unite in bringing together samples of what the county and district produces. It will pay in manifold ways.

☞ The "Haven Bell" is now making regular trips to Nag's Head. The Hotel is gradually filling up. For those who want pure sea air, refreshing sea breeze, freedom from care and real rest, we know of no place superior to this well known summer resort. A visitor writes us: "Life here is elemental. To breathe, eat, sleep, are all the occupations one desires; and, after sedulously attending to these for a given length of time, one feels like running and jumping as healthy, happy children instead of languidly dragging out existence, in the summer style of over worked business or over-dressed fashions."

☞ The Normal School opened on Monday. A number of teachers are in attendance. Prof. J. T. Corlew, Superintendent of the Charlotte Graded School, arrived on Thursday. He is genial, and sociable, and enjoys a fine reputation as a Teacher having had considerable experience in Normal work in this and other States. Prof. Henry House, Deputy State Superintendent of Penn, arrived on Monday. He is a veteran in educational work and entertaining and popular both as instructor and lecturer.

☞ The editor of the CAROLINIAN has always been a friend and advocate of popular education. He believes good public schools to be among the most important factors in a communities real prosperity. He further believes that, while it might be very much improved, the school system of our State is accomplishing a good work and if carried out in letter and spirit would do incalculably more. Its efficiency depends upon its instruments, its agents, its officers. If the school committees; county boards of education and Superintendents are qualified, feel an interest, are embued with the true spirit and perform their duty, good schools are result; if not, the law becomes a practical nullity. The friends of education should see to it that the officers of the law properly execute it.

☞ Raising poor crops is the heaviest tax farmers pay.

☞ Teach your boys how to earn money.

☞ The ice business is a nice business for this time of year.

☞ Too many forget the "golden rule" is not the rule of gold.

☞ A poet writes: "I am saddest when I sing." So are those who hear him.

—H. Weisel, leader of low prices, has just returned from New York with a large New Stock of Dry Goods.

☞ People who attempt to break the wheels of progress are generally worsted.

☞ That was a smart boy who, on climbing to the top shelf for the preserves, said, "luxuries are high."

☞ Let the fundamental law of farming be recognized, that it does not pay to cultivate poor land.

☞ "There is always two sides to a story." The wise man waites until he hears both before deciding to take sides or act.

☞ It is only by co-operation—a combining of forces and a uniting of strength—that public enterprises can be made to accomplish what they should do.

☞ While there is a gradual increase there is too little stock—horses, cattle, sheep and swine—raised in the District. Properly managed, there is money in it.

☞ The Orlando (Fla.) *Sentinel* of the 6th inst, has this item.

Mr. C. T. Grandy, who has been connected with the *Sentinel* for the past several months, left yesterday for the mountains of North Carolina where he will spend the summer.

—Beautiful Lawns and Ginghams at H Weisel's, Leader of low prices.

☞ Reader! whatever your occupations is, try to amount to something in the world. Make your influence felt. Don't rest content, but be ambitious. Let your motto be, "Upward and onward." By this spirit one attains to greatness. Longfellow said that in the world a man must either be an anvil or a hammer. Which will you be?

—Fine lot of Parasols at H. Weisel's leader of low prices

☞ Western papers are having a good deal to say of a woman living in Kansas who died because of "the extreme loneliness of her surroundings." Full particulars are not given but it is suspected that she was an employe in a store which didn't think it worth while to advertise.

☞ In reply to "Inquirer," we would state that "The Elizabeth City Fair" Association is in a sound and healthy condition. Its management has been on the line of acting on business principles and meeting every obligation. Extravagance and debt, the bane of too many Fair Associations, have been avoided.

☞ We had a very interesting interview with an intelligent and progressive farmer of Salem last week. It is a pleasure to meet and talk with men of this class—men who think and utilize what they find out by observation, study and experience. And from these we always learn something. We certainly did from the gentleman referred to.

—Reed's fine Ladies Shoes at H. Weisel's. leader of low prices.

—Furniture, Children's Carriages and Trunks at P. W. Melick's. Retail, Instalment and Wholesale. Prices guaranteed, and no trickery.

☞ "Turfman" asks if we can give the record of Ten Broeck, who recently died in Kentucky. We believe his records at one mile have never been broken. In 1876 he ran four miles in 7:15½ in a race against time In 1877 he lowered the mile record to 1:39¾, and a week later he ran two miles in 3:27½. He had the fastest three mile record until it was cut down to 5:24 at Sheepshead Bay by his son, Drake Carter. His owner had been offered at different times $50,000 to $100,000 for him, but he would not sell him at any price.

—The man that couldn't tell the difference between a mule's ears and a lemon can plainly see the advantage of buying his Boots, Shoes, Dry Goods, Clothing & Oil Clothing at Moses Weisel's agt, after examining his goods and learning his prices.

☞ The farmer who has sons to train to be his assistants and hopes to see them love the calling and take the care from his shoulders when he is old should take great pains to interest them in the best way of doing things Teach them to look for a reason for all they do It is much easier to form a right habit than to break up a wrong, careless one, and the boy who learns to do well all that he does will not only be more successful as a farmer, but will love his calling more. To one who looks for the reason of things and becomes familiar with nature, the life of a farmer becomes a perpetual delight, but to the farmer who plods along in the old ruts, putting no thought or study into his work it seems to be all drudgery and his chances of success are not what they would be.

☞ There are four Saw Mills here, and they are all busy manufacturing lumber.

—FOR SALE! A lot of Household and Kitchen Furniture cheap. Call on or address, J. C. Pland, Poindexter street.

☞ Maj. S. M. Finger, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, addressed Conventions of School Committees, etc. in the Court House on Tuesday, whites in the morning and colored in the afternoon.

☞ The Directors of "The Elizabeth City Fair" have decided to hold it one week earlier, to wit, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, October 18th, 19th and 20th. The premium list is being prepared. It will be large and full, embracing every interest pertaining to the agriculture, stock-raising, fruit growing and manufacturing of the district. It will be ready for publication at an early day.

—Handsome Suttins at H. Weisel's leader of low prices.

LOCAL MENTION.

Read new advertisements.—Miss Mollie Woodward, of Spartansburg, S. C., is visiting Mrs. Emma Cobb.—Dr. Dobson is able to set up now and will be out again very soon.—Miss Sophie Martin is off on a visit to Oswego, N. Y.—C. W. Grandy esq., and family are occupying their cot tage at Nag's Head.—The town authorities are taking steps to establish a Market House.—J. W. Albertson jr., is off on a trip to Dare.—Mr C. H. Robinson's family, and Mrs Jno. P. Overman and child are at the Nag's Head Hotel.—The Railroad Depot building is being remodeled and very much improved. It was needed.—E. A. White and A. F. Riddick, of Belvidere, dropped in on Saturday. They were on their way, with rod and gun, to enjoy a few days fishing and shooting at New Inlet.—The finest tomatoes of the season have been laid on our table by our successful trucking friend N. C. Crawford. He is never behind.—Mrs. E G. Thompson, Music Teacher in the Academy, leaves to day to spend a few weeks at the Conservatory of Music at Pittsburg, Pa. For some time she has had charge of the choir at the Baptist Church, now one of the best in the city. The cornets are performed by our young friends Fred G. Thompson and Fred Ziegler.—Master Isaac Salomonsky, of Norfolk, has been spending several days among his many young friends here.—Judge Avery is in town. He arrived on Saturday.—Tomatoes, figs and huckelberries.——More new buildings going up.—J. B. Flora and family left on Monday to spend a few weeks on the Hudson and other places North.—The G. U. O. of B. & S. of Charity are erecting a Hall on Lawrence street. James and Speight are the contractors.—F. Nixon jr. of Perquimads, called this morning. He reports crop prospects very fine.—Miss Mildred Vaughan is visiting at Portsmouth, Va.—Mrs. Elizabeth Gaskins died on Monday.—The families of W. J. Griffin and T. Selby Harney are off to Nag's Head.—Capt. Jno. W. Davis, a worthy citizen residing on East Shepherd street, died on Friday night.

TEMPERANCE,

In Randolph county, Miss., no liquors have been sold for more than two years, and as a result there are no criminals, the jail is empty and the people are prosperous and happy. The liquor traffic must go.

It now looks as though the State of Missouri would be the next battle ground for a fight between the "home and the saloon." Missouri since the war has been building school houses.

Eighteen thousand dollars is an enormous price to pay for a small peach blow vase, that's a fact; but look at the man who squanders $30,000 on the flowing bowl, and all he has to show for it is a peach blow nose, not one-fourth the size of the vase aforesaid.—Norristown Herald.

Brace Up.

You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with Headache, you are fidgetty, nervous, and generally out of sorts, and want to *brace* up. Brace up, but not with stimulants, spring medicines, or bitters, which have for their basis very cheap, bad whisky, and which stimulate you for an hour, and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alterative that will purify your blood, start healthy action of Liver and Kidneys, restore your vitality, and give renewed health and strength. Such a medicine you will find in Electric Bitters, and only 50 cents a bottle at Wood and Wadsworth's Drug Store.

Where Knowledge Availeth Nothing.

"How, by golly," said David, in speaking about a horse deal, "what one man knows doesn't help another man a bit."—Au tum Advertiser.

It is a Fact,

that Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic is cooling to the blood, controls excessive perspiration, and will safely tide you over that period characterized by headache, fainting spells, exhaustive spasmodic affections, and will give strength and new life to the entire system.

From the Latest Revised Edition.

Sam Jones has invented a new and captivating title for the reporter who doesn't report his sermons exactly to suit the esthetic preacher. He calls him a "pestiferous skunk."—Chicago Tribune.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

CONDUCTED BY "COUSIN EVELEEN."

Original contributions, solicited for this column. Answers must accompany and puzzles.

"Life is real, life is earnest
And the grave is not its goal;
Dust thou art to dust returnest
Was not written on the soal."

It is the poets mission to "win hearts to follow him." "The way may be rough, the task severe, but the heart of the poet inspired by the Creative Power leaps on with words of music.

Many a wavering destiny has been brought into the narrow path of duty by these stirring words of our sweet Longfellow. Truth is indeed eternal. Yet almost every generation requires the dear old truths told over again in new words with the ring of living modern feeling attached to them.

Just at present how many of our Boys and Girls seem to quite forget that "Life is real, life is earnest?" How many of them would say—if they could express their "true inwardness,"—that life was intended for pleasure only; that amusement was the first, last and only end worth living for!

We are told that this craze for amusement must vanish before the stern realities of life. Alas! will the enemy triumph over many young hearts, and keep them bound in the silken chain of sloth, not only during youth, but during life?

The bonds of idleness, of simple pleasure seems so easy to burst asunder;—it is not until too late that the Boy or Girl realizes that they have entered the land of the Lotus-eaters; that the hopes and aspirations, opportunities, position, all they had a fair right to expect from the world, their heart makes only the Dreamers response "We are weary; let us alone!"

"Let us then be up and doing
With a heart for any fate,
Learn to labor and to waite."

Score one for Prohibition! During the past year fifty five county jails in Iowa were without a single occupant. What a good time that will be when every man, woman and child prohibits themselves individually! Sin may not cease, it is true, but it will have *consumption* bad!

DEAR COUSIN EVELEEN: I went out to the Fair Ground last Monday to have a good time, and help to celebrate. I heard Hon. W. B. Shaw make a splendid speech, and repeat the Star Spangled Banner. The weather was quite disagreeable, and after clouding up and threatening all morning, at last the rain fell. The rain at first was light, and drizzling, and everybody was bound to have a good time anyway and wanted to stay, so the races went on, to the intense amusement of everybody, especially the Boys and Girls. It was funny to see old August Flower crawl around the track; the more the man whipped the mule the slower it would go. It ought to be named August Slower. Of course I can't tell you *all* about it, cousin Eveleen, but I wish you could have seen the fun the Boys seemed to have when the Greased Pig was turned loose for catching. I heard some of the Girls wishing they were Boys for that day! In spite of the pouring rain the fun went on to the end of the programme. Is my letter too long?

Yours respectfully PANSY.

Not at all. Write again: No answers this week. Are the puzzles too hard?

COUSIN EVELEEN.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES OF JULY 6

To Enigma by Rex,—Love me little, love me long. To Cross-Word Enigma, (Selected)—Uncle Sam. To Decapitations by M,—No. 1. Flute. No. 2. Gate.

ENIGMA.
By E. M.

I am composed of 15 letters.
My 8 9 10 home of wild animals,
My 13 14 10 11 12 you cannot join some churches and do,
My 5 6 7 is mightier than the sword,
My 1 2 3 1 14 a country in Asia.
My 14 13 14 name of Lord Byrons daughter,
My 3 4 6 5 is not shallow,
My 10 9 8 a boys name,
My whole is America's greatest day.

ENIGMA.
By Fannie.

I am composed of 15 letters.
My 2 3 4 is a domestic animal,
My 11 13 14 15 is not warm.
My 7 8 1 10 the delight of household decorators,
My 12 5 6 10 3 the Arab's friend,
My 9 8 7 3 a misfortune of the pedal extremities,
My 10 15 8 7 doors do when people are angry,
My whole is a noble institution.

CHARADE.
By M.

My first is an important factor in civilization; it helps man to better food and shelter.
Borrow the last letter from my first, and my second is a roaring beast to be found only in the jungles of Africa.
To own my whole is the desire of good and bad men,

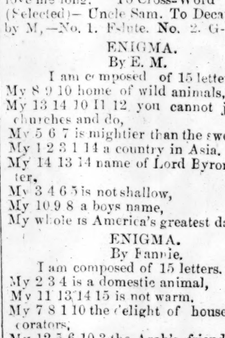
CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.
By Rex.

In country and in city;
In heart but not in pity;
In round and also ring;
In carol not in sing;
In linnet and in line;
In Minnie and in mine;
In nothing and in ten;
In ink but not in pen;
In Alice not in sweet;
In funny and in neat;
My whole comes every week
The Boys and Girls with joy to greet.

DECAPITATIONS.
By M.

No. 1. Behead a lovely virtue and leave regret.
No. 2. Behead a real trouble and leave a very industrious animal.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER



Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphat powder. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co, 106 Wall Street, New York.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box FOR SALE BY WOOD & WADSWORTH.

1836 SWIFT'S SPECIFIC. 1886

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A REMEDY NOT FOR A DAY, BUT FOR ☞ HALF A CENTURY ☜ RELIEVING SUFFERING HUMANITY!

S.S.S.

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S S S

AN INTERESTING TREATISE ON BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES SENT FREE TO ALL APPLICANTS. IT SHOULD BE READ BY EVERYBODY. ADDRESS THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

TIME & MONEY SAVED
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Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Cotton Nets and Twine,
Wholesale and Retail.

"GOODS WELL BOUGHT ARE HALF SOLD."

J. B. FLORA

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MAIN & WATER STS.,
and has filled it with the most complete and best Stock of
FANCY GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, TOBACCO, SNUFF, PAINTS, OILS etc., ever brought to Elizabeth City.

FLORA'S reputation for being one of the best BUYERS to be found anywhere having been established. Buying large quantities direct from the Manufacturers, thereby saving the "middle man's" profit, enables him to sell cheaper and put money in the pockets his customers.

If you have not called on him do so at once; he will save you money

Dupont's Powder, Seal N. C. Smoking Tobacco, Jones Reed & Co.'s Cakes and Crackers, Harrison Bro's & Co.'s R. M. Paints, Alvord's Mince Meat and English Plum Pudding, Sold at Factory Prices.

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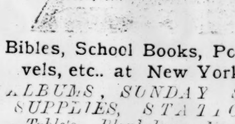
The latest News, Periodicals & Libraries



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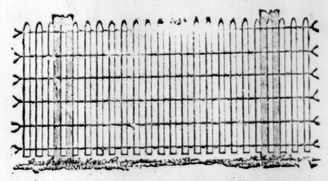
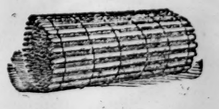


SECTION OF FENCE STANDING.



Roll of six rods of Fence, ready to load on ship. Weight about 66 lbs.

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PERFECT SEMINAL PASTILLES.
A Medical Cure for Nervous Debility, Urinary Weakness and Physical Decay in Young or Middle Aged Men. Tested for Eight Years in many thousand cases they absolutely restore prematurely aged and broken down men to the full enjoyment of perfect and full Manly Strength and Vigorous Health. To those who suffer from the many obstacles to a happy married life, or too free Indulgence, we ask that you send us your name with statement of your trouble, and receive TRIAL PACKAGE FREE, with Illust'd Pamphlet, &c.
RUPTURED PERSONS can have FREE Trial of our Appliance. Ask for Terms.
VIGOROUS HEALTH!
Avoid the imposition of pretentious remedies for these troubles, and all Quacks, whose only aim is to bleed the afflicted. Take a Safe, Reliable and Speedy Cure. Thousands, does not interfere with attention to business, or cause any inconvenience in any way. Founded on scientific medical principles. Brings immediate relief to the seat of disease. Restores the whole system to healthful vigor. Prevents all unfavorable results. Restores the fire of youth to the eye, and the elasticity of step which characterizes the period when the vigor of life are given back, the nervous debilitated, and those broken down by excesses, both sexes.
TREATMENT, $2. Medicine, $2. Both, $3.
HARRIS REMEDY CO., Sole Owners,
306½ N. Tenth Street, ST. LOUIS, MO

1000 Agents Wanted! Double Quick! to sell
JOE HOWARD'S —LIFE OF— BEECHER
Infinitely the most valuable, because coming so closely from the family circle and by a *master hand* engaged in a "Labor of Love." Will sell immensely. *Millions* want this *standard* Life of the *greatest Preacher and Orator* of the age. **Quick** is the word. Territory in great demand. Send for circulars and 50c for outfit to HUBBARD BROS., Pubs., Philadelphia, Pa marl3 6t

The Richest Humorous Book of the Age is
SAMANTHA AT SARATOGA
by **Josiah Allen's Wife.** Miss Holly spent all last season amid the *whirl of fashion* at Saratoga, and takes off its follies, flirtations, low neck dressing, pug dogs, &c, in her initable, mirth provoking style. The book is profusely illustrated by OPPER, the renowned artist of Puck. Will sell immensely. Price $2 50. BIGGHT AGENTS WANTED. Address HUBBARD BROS. Publishers, Philadelphia.

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PORTFOLIO OF FASHIONS
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A large Magazine of ... Fashion Notes and Styles, Illustrated ... 1,000 Cuts.
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"COPPEN'S HACKS"
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FOR MAN AND BEAST!
Mexican Mustang Liniment
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Sciatica,	Scratches,	Contracted Muscles,
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THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY
accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its **universal applicability.** Everybody needs such a medicine.
The Lumberman needs it in case of accident.
The Housewife needs it for general family use.
The Canaller needs it for his teams and his men.
The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench.
The Miner needs it in case of emergency.
The Pioneer needs it—can't get along without it.
The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable, and his stock yard.
The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it in liberal supply afloat and ashore.
The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.
The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.
The Railroad man needs it and will need it so long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers.
The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround the pioneer.
The Merchant needs it about his store among his employes. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once.
Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of economy.
Keep a Bottle in the Factory. It is immediate use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages.
Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.

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Makes regular connections with all the Trains and the Steamboats, promptly meeting their arrival and departure. If not notified in time for passengers nor baggage will be left.

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CAPTIVATING! USEFUL! Eloquent Discussions, and Diplomatic Papers on the Great Public Questions of the Past and Present, by JAMES G. BLAINE.
Embracing his masterly arguments on the vital issues in the *Anti-Slavery Struggle, the All Important Labor Question, Prohibition, Irish Home Rule,* etc., etc. ☞ A FORTUNE FOR BOOK CANVASSERS! APPLICATIONS FOR TERRITORY COMING IN WITH A RUSH! THE HENRY BILL PUBLISHING CO., NORWICH, CT.

A TERRIBLE CALAMITY.

Forty Houses and Two Hotels Sink Into a Swiss Lake.

A Strange Disaster in Which Many Lives Were Lost.

The beautiful town of Zug, nestled at the foot of the towering Zugerberg, on the shores of Lake Zugersee, in Switzerland, was visited by a terrible calamity the other night, resulting in the loss of more than one hundred lives. Without warning and almost simultaneously several large quays recently built into the lake, and upon which had been erected the Hotel Zurich, a handsome four-story structure, and an inn and some forty dwellings, silently sank with great rapidity into the water. Not a vestige was left of the great structures except such furniture and framework as floated from the general wreck. The horror of the scene was greatly heightened by the oppressive silence when the waters closed over all. The cries of the few victims who were awake were hushed in a moment, and those who witnessed the awful sight were too dazed by the strange phenomenon to utter a sound.

The Hotel Zurich was full of visitors and the inn was crowded also, and many entire families were in the private houses. It was dark when the accident occurred and many undoubtedly were ingulfed while they slept.

Among those known to have been lost is M. Collin, President of the Canton of Zug. People came flocking in from neighboring cities to learn the fate of relatives and friends, but all stood helpless on the shore wringing their hands. A few bodies came to the surface, but the majority were held down by being pinned in the wreck. Men from the silk and cotton mills and from the tanneries offered their services, and active steps were taken to recover the bodies. Fully half the new quays have vanished, and it is not probable that they can ever be rebuilt, as there is no certainty that the foundations will be secure enough. People moved precipitately from the houses on the other quays and sought homes farther back from the lake. Great terror seized the inhabitants because of the mysterious accident. Some ascribe it to earthquake causes, while others believe it is but a kind of a landslide on the mountain side which was caused by the action of the lake.

One of the most striking incidents of the terrible disaster was the discovery at daylight of a cradle floating on the lake several hundred feet from the shore. Several boatmen put off to secure it, but what was their surprise on rowing alongside to find a babe sleeping peacefully in it. Whether the cradle was pushed from a window in one of the doomed houses or was accidentally released from the wreckage will never be known. The little child was uninjured. The scene on shore among the matrons who had gathered there to join in the general lamentation was pathetic, each woman in turn gazing wistfully into the little face in the effort to identify it. The people of the whole town were on the lake shore all day, and work in the factories and homes was neglected.

The town of Zug has a population of 4 277. There is a gymnasium and public library, and the inhabitants are engaged in fishing, cattle-raising, in tanning and in silk and cotton spinning. The lake on which it is situated is nine miles long and two to three miles broad. The Zugerberg towers from the east shore of the lake to a height of 3,251 feet.

The Canton or State in which it is situated is Zug. It is the smallest State of the Swiss Confederation, and is surrounded by the cantons of Schwitz, Unterwalden, Lucerne, Aargau and Zurich. It has a population of 22,775, and an area of ninety two square miles. The town of Zug is fifty two miles northeast of Berne, and the lake is 1,591 feet above the level of the sea. The town is about seventy-five miles south of the southern boundary line of Germany.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

MR. BANCROFT, the aged historian, keeps eight type-writers busy.

MRS. CLEVELAND will be twenty-three years of age on the 21st of July.

THE Hon. John S. Wise, of Virginia, delivered the Fourth of July oration in Philadelphia.

JAY GOULD says that he is going to take things easy this summer and let his son George do the work.

ONE of Mr. Blaine's earliest invitations in London came from Mr. Gladstone, and was promptly accepted.

BISHOP KIP is the new President of the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America.

PROFESSOR BILLROTH, of Vienna, probably the greatest living surgeon, pronounces Pasteur's hydrophobia treatment a fiasco.

W. L. TRENHOLM, United States Comptroller of Currency, is a tall, lithe man, with dark eyes, gray hair and gray mustache.

MISS OLIVIA COBB, a granddaughter of General Howell Cobb, of Athens, Ga., is pronounced in Washington social circles the belle of the South.

SENATOR EVARTS has five daughters, four married and one single. Miss Mary Evarts is an accomplished musician and has a splendid contralto voice.

MISS MOSBY, daughter of the once famous guerilla chief, is writing a bit of war history. Her material is procured from a member of the Mosby command.

CAPTAIN MACKENZIE, the champion chess player of America, has sailed for Europe to represent the New York Club in the German, English and Scottish international tournaments.

MRS. KATE W. HOWE, the lady member of the Grand Army, was the observed of all the observers at the Saratoga reunion. She sat on her horse firmly and rode in line like a thorough veteran.

FRED. H. NICHOLS, a Connecticut veteran of the late civil war, entered the Union service in 1862 at the age of fourteen years and one month. He carried a musket from the day of his enlistment for three years and took part in many hard-fought battles.

BRIGGS SWIFT, President of the wrecked Fidelity Bank of Cincinnati, has had a previous unpleasant experience with lawbreakers. At the time the Cincinnati Court House was burning and the streets were held by the rioters, Mr. Swift went up "to see what was going on," and was severely wounded by a musket-ball, from the effects of which he lingered for several weeks on the verge of the grave.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

TAMBERLIK, the noted tenor, has lost his voice and is making guns in Madrid.

ANNA DICKINSON is ill from overwork and worry. She will not play Hamlet again next winter.

EDWIN BOOTH talks of retiring after next season. He is rich again, and can afford to live at leisure.

AT a recent performance of Mapleson opera in London only one woman in the parquet wore a bonnet.

FRANCIS WILSON, of the New York Casino, is the highest priced comedian in the world. He receives $455 a week.

THEODORE HABELMANN, the once tenor, will be stage manager for the German Opera in New York next season.

ADA MONK, formerly a well-known actress in the companies of Booth and Barrett, is helpless in the New York Hospital.

IT takes 19,350 bandsmen to make the music for the 449,139 German officers and soldiers who keep step to the martial strains of the fatherland.

LADY ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL proposes to give her outdoor performance of "As You Like It," on the American Exhibition grounds in London, for a charitable object, at $5 a ticket.

CAPTAIN JACK CRAWFORD, the fiery Texan scout, temperance lecturer and poet, has decided to go on the stage. He will break out in the Fall with a piece called "On the Trail; or, Daniel Boone, the Avenger."

A GOOD orchestra could be gathered from the players discarded by the prominent orchestral conductors in New York and Boston. Neither Thomas nor Gericke wants men over forty years of age, and older ones have to find employment elsewhere.

CHARLOTTE WOLTER, the great Viennese tragedienne, will begin her professional tour of the United States on January 2, 1888. Her twenty-fifth anniversary on the stage was recently celebrated with eclat. She is Countess O'Sullivan by marriage.

A MISS SWANN, of Gilmer County, Ga., discovered a gold mine on her father's farm recently. She was on the crest of a hillside at the mouth of a spring and picked up several small nuggets which had been washed out of the hill. Other deposits were found that afternoon by Mr. Swann.

PENSION COMMISSIONER BLACK will not hereafter permit pension attorneys to receive more than $10 for their services in securing the settlement of Mexican war claims. Heretofore the office has allowed the claim agents to collect a fee of $25.

NEWS SUMMARY

Eastern and Middle States.

IN the first six months of this year 212,655 immigrants arrived at New York—an increase of 63,948 over the corresponding period during 1886.

JOHN WILSON, a workman living near Chatham, N. J., killed his wife and then blew his own brains out. He had been drinking heavily.

THE Thirteenth New Jersey Regiment dedicated its monument at Gettysburg. The oration was delivered by Major-General Slocum.

YALE defeated Harvard five lengths in the annual eight-oared boat race between the two Universities at New London, Conn. The distance was four miles, and Yale's time was 23 minutes 10½ seconds.

AN explosion among the fireworks of a large store on Broadway, New York, was followed by a fire in which two or three men lost their lives; and pecuniary losses amounting to about $200,000 were inflicted.

ORDERS were sent from Rome on the 4th to the Archbishop of New York to excommunicate the Rev. Dr. McGlynn, and to publish the degree of excommunication in the journals.

LUKE P. POLAND, ex-United States Senator, died of apoplexy a few days ago at his residence in Waterville, Vt. He was born in Westford, Vt., in 1815, and had been Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court and a member of both Houses of Congress.

A STATUE of General Burnside was unveiled at Providence, R. I., with appropriate ceremonies.

JOHN SLADE & Co., of New York, one of the oldest wholesale drygoods houses in the country, have failed for a large sum.

PROFESSOR C. H. GRIMLEY, an aeronaut, and a companion in a balloon ascension at Portland, Me., were carried out to sea by the wind and struck the water, but were rescued by a yacht.

South and West.

AN aeronaut named Baldwin ascended 5,000 feet in a balloon at Quincy, Ill., and then jumped out, holding an open parachute. The descent was made in three and a half minutes, and the daring aeronaut was unhurt.

LATER particulars of the recent riot at Oak Ridge, La., state that in all about twelve negroes were killed or hanged. One white man was killed and two were wounded. The affair grew out of an attempt to convey to prison a negro accused of assaulting a white woman.

HENTON MILLER, Treasurer of Perry County, Ind., is a defaulter to the extent of $77,000, and has fled. His predecessor is serving a term in the penitentiary for a similar offense.

Washington.

DURING the last fiscal year there were issued 112,349 pension certificates. Of this number 55,194 were original cases, 9,455 were Mexican war claims under the act of January 29, 1887; 10,030 were "amputation" cases under the act of August 6, 1882, 1086, and 37 were increase cases.

THE consolidation of internal revenue districts, whereby twenty-two districts are merged into others, has been consummated.

A DEFICIT of $28,000 has been discovered in the accounts of the late Levi Bacon, financial clerk in the Interior Department.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has appointed Assemblyman Leonard A. Giegerich (Tammany) to be Collector of Internal Revenue in the Second District of New York State.

Foreign.

THE youthful Emperor of China is to be married. The festivities will cost $5,000,000.

A SHORT-TIME movement is spreading in every direction among English cotton spinners.

GREAT BRITAIN and Russia have made mutual concessions regarding the Afghan boundary questions, which it is expected will result in an early agreement between the two nations.

A MEETING of Americans was held in London on the Fourth. To the toast proposed by United States Minister Phelps ("The Fourth—No country to an American like home"), James G. Blaine responded.

EXTENSIVE preparations have been made for the eviction of seventy tenants in County Wexford, Ireland. The tenants will resist to the best of their power.

A MAN named Schimak, who has just been arrested in Moravia, has committed six murders, three great robberies, and numerous thefts. He had in his possession a programme for the murder of eighty of the richest inhabitants of Moravia. He had several accomplices, some of whom have been arrested.

A PART of St. Remi, Quebec, has been burned. Thirty private dwellings and five places of business were destroyed. Loss, $100,000.

LATER NEWS.

JAN PHON LEE, a Chinaman who graduated recently from Yale College with high honors, was married the other day in New Haven to Miss Elizabeth Maude Jerome, a good-looking heiress to $100,000.

MORE than 100 persons on the west side of New York were made very sick by partaking of ice cream that had been poisoned.

THE discovery of gold near Wheeling, W. Va., has created considerable excitement.

THE left leg of Howard Williamson, a Kentucky farmer, has become gradually hardened until it seems to all appearance a piece of marble, from the hip down.

TWENTY-SEVEN national banks with an aggregate capital of $3,500,000 were organized during June.

A FIRE in the Citadel at Quebec destroyed the barracks, stables, ammunition wagons, etc.

AN explosion of half a ton of material resembling gun cotton at the works of the Celonite Manufacturing Co., Arlington, N. J., destroyed the factory, killed a man and a girl, fatally injured another man and inflicted injuries on fifteen other persons. Buildings near the explosion were wrecked, nearly every store in the town had its show windows blown out, and window glass was smashed, ceilings injured, and crockery destroyed for a quarter of a mile in every direction.

THE United States sloop of war Ossipee was prevented from sailing from Boston, a few days since, by the desertion of twenty-one of her crew.

THE disease known as Texas fever is spreading among cattle in Nebraska. Last year this scourge cost the stock interest in Nebraska upward of $2,000,000.

THE members of a gang which lynched John Davis near Eckerty, Ind., have put the neighborhood under a regin of terror, and threaten death to anybody giving information to the newspapers. Davis was horribly mutilated and was probably dead before being hanged.

A TERRIBLE famine prevails at Skagefjerd, Iceland, and many peasants and thousands of cattle have died from want of food.

THE town of Nagy Karolyi, in Hungary has been destroyed by a hurricane and waterspout. The site of the town and the adjoining district are converted into a vast lake. Many persons lost their lives.

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE has been visiting Edinburgh, accompanied by Senator Hale, of Maine. At the Scottish capital he was the guest of Andrew Carnegie, the Scottish-American manufacturer, and spoke at a public reception.

VERY OLD PEOPLE.

PHILIP LYON was the oldest Odd Fellow in New Jersey when he died recently at the age of 101.

THE grandmother of W. H. Penland, of Leicester, Penn., enjoys remarkably good health, and yet she has passed her 101st birthday.

MRS. LAVINIA FILLMORE, the wife of a Methodist minister, at Buffalo, will celebrate the centennial of her birth on the 13th of August next.

THE only beverage used by Dr. Upson, of Nunda, N. Y., is the mineral spring water of that place. He is now ninety-six years of age, and goes fishing daily.

UNCLE DICK BENNETT, of Bentonville, Mo., has given up horse-racing, joined the church, and been baptized after a right royal life of pleasure, which endured 103 years.

MRS. AVADA DOUGLAS, of Omaha, has a wonderful memory for a person of her years. Lines committed to memory ninety years ago are as fresh to her as ever. She is just 100 years of age.

MRS. SALLIE JAMES, of Leicester, N. C., has had but twenty-five birthdays, yet she has seen a century of life. She was born on February 29, 1788. She employs her time carding and spinning, and is as active as a woman of forty.

HE WILL NOT GO.

The President Recalls His Promise to Visit St. Louis.

Why He Finally Declined the Citizens' Invitation.

President Cleveland will not attend the Grand Army encampment, as will be seen by the following letter from the President to Mayor Francis:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4, 1887.

Hon. David R. Francis, Mayor and Chairman:

MY DEAR SIR—When I received the extremely cordial and gratifying invitation from the citizens of St. Louis, tendered by a number of her representative men, to visit that city during the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, I had been contemplating for some time the acceptance of the invitation from that organization to the same effect, and had considered the pleasure which it would afford me if it should be possible to meet, not only members of the Grand Army, but the people of St. Louis and other cities in the West, which the occasion would give me an opportunity to visit. The exactions of my public duties I felt to be so uncertain, however, that when first confronted by the delegation of which you were the head, I expected to do no more at that time than to promise the consideration of the double invitation tendered me, and express the pleasure it would give me to accept the same thereafter, if possible.

But the cordiality and sincerity of your presentation, reinforced by the heartiness of the people who surrounded you, so impressed me that I could not resist the feeling which prompted me to assure you on the spot that I would be with you and the Grand Army of the Republic at the time designated if nothing happened in the meantime to absolutely prevent my leaving Washington.

Immediately upon the public announcement of this conclusion, expressions emanating from certain important members of the Grand Army of the Republic, and increasing in volume and virulence, constrained me to review my acceptance of these invitations. The expressions referred to go to the extent of declaring that I would be an unwelcome guest at the time and place of the national encampment. This statement is based, as well as I can judge, upon certain official acts of mine involving important public interests, done under the restraints and obligations of my oath of office, which do not appear to accord with the wishes of some members of the Grand Army of the Republic.

I refuse to believe that this organization, founded upon patriotic ideas, composed very largely of men entitled to lasting honor and consideration, and whose crowning glory it should be that they are American citizens as well as veteran soldiers, deems it a part of its mission to compass any object or purpose by attempting to intimidate the Executive or coerce those charged with making and executing the laws. And yet the expressions to which I have referred indicate such a prevalence of unfriendly feeling and such a menace to an occasion which should be harmonious, peaceful and cordial, that they cannot be ignored.

I beg you to understand that I am not conscious of any act of mine which should make me fear to meet the Grand Army of the Republic or any other assemblage of my fellow-citizens. The account of my official stewardship is always ready for presentation to my countrymen. I should not be frank if I failed to confess, while disclaiming all resentment, that I have been hurt by the unworthy and wanton attacks upon me growing out of the matter, and the reckless manner in which my actions and motives have been misrepresented, both publicly and privately, for which, however, the Grand Army of the Republic, as a body, is by no means responsible.

The threat of personal violence and harm in case I undertake the trip in question, which scores of misguided, unbalanced men under the stimulation of excited feeling have made, are not even considered. Rather than abandon my visit to the West and disappoint your citizens I might, if I alone were concerned, submit to the insult, to which it is quite openly asserted I would be hopelessly subjected if present at the encampment; but I should bear with me the people's high trust of office, the dignity of which I must protect, and I believe that neither the Grand Army of the Republic as an organization nor anything like a majority of its members would ever encourage any scandalous attack upon it. If, however, among the membership of this body there are some, as certainly seems to be the case, determined to denounce me and my official acts at the national encampment I believe they should be permitted to do so unrestrained by my presence as a guest of their organization or as a guest of the hospitable city in which their meeting is held. A number of Grand Army posts have signified their intention, I am informed, to remain away from the encampment in case I visit the city at that time. Without considering the merit of such an excuse, I feel that I ought not to be the cause of such non-attendance. The time and place of the encampment were fixed long before my invitations were received. Those desirous to participate in its proceedings should be first regarded, and nothing should be permitted to interfere with their intentions.

Another consideration of more importance than all others remains to be noticed. The fact was referred to by you when you verbally presented the invitation of the citizens of St. Louis that the coming encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic would be the first held in a Southern State. I suppose this fact was mentioned as a pleasing incident of the fraternal feeling fast gaining ground throughout the entire land and hailed by every patriotic citizen as an earnest that the Union has really and in fact been saved in sentiment and spirit, with all the benefits it vouchsafes to a united people.

I cannot rid myself of the belief that the least discord on this propitious occasion might retard the progress of the sentiment of common brotherhood which the Grand Army of the Republic has so good an opportunity to increase and foster. I certainly ought not to be the cause of such discord in any event or upon any pretext. It seems to me that you and the citizens of St. Louis are entitled to this unreserved statement of the conditions which have constrained me to forego my contemplated visit and to withdraw my acceptance of your invitation.

My presence in your city at the time you have indicated can be of but little moment compared with the importance of a cordial and harmonious entertainment of your other guests. I assure you that I abandon my plan without the least personal feeling or regret, constrained thereto by a sense of duty, actuated by a desire to save any embarrassment to the people of St. Louis or their expected guests, and with a heart full of grateful appreciation of the sincere and unaffected kindness of your citizens.

Hoping the encampment may be an occasion of much usefulness, and that its proceedings may illustrate the highest patriotism of American citizenship, I am, yours very sincerely,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

LIGHTNING FREAKS.

TWO gypsy girls were killed by lightning near New Berlinville, Va., while walking in the woods.

SEVERAL wild geese fell dead after a vivid flash of lightning in a California town, but there was not the slightest mark of violence upon them.

LIGHTNING played along a telegraph wire near Oregon, Penn., and made kindling wood of the poles as it passed. When through its caper thirteen poles had been destroyed.

TWO locust trees that stood sixty feet apart on the farm of Levi S. Reist at Oregon, Penn., were simultaneously struck by lightning and split into kindling wood while the sun was shining.

LIGHTNING struck a hickory tree near Tom Loylee's saloon at Dawson, Ga., and cut it into ribbons. Two young men in the saloon were thrown to the floor, another against the partition, so as to break his ribs, while a fourth was so slightly shocked as not to be disturbed.

NEAR Brownsville, Texas, lightning struck a house at the Chatones ranch, and of six people sitting around a table M. Portales and his wife were instantly killed, and Eugeneo Rincones each lost sight of the right eye, while the other two, Rincones's two sons were not at all injured.

A FLASH of lightning passed before Miss A. Slaton of Augusta, Ga., as she sat on the piazza of her residence. She flew into her mother's arms in the house and motioned for water, and was then seized with a spasm and swooned. Two red blotches appeared on her left cheek near the eye. As they decreased in size the girl gradually recovered consciousness, and is now entirely well.

INSPECTOR GENERAL BAIRD and Colonel Hasbrook, commandant of cadets at West Point, have been detailed to visit France in September for the purpose of witnessing the fall manœuvres of the French army.

TEN BROECK, one of the greatest of American race-horses, died recently of paralysis, in Woodford County, Ky. His owner a short time ago refused $50,000 for the animal.

OF the 100,000 inhabitants of Cilicia, a fertile plain in Asia Minor, 80,000 are destitute. The harvest time has just passed, but not a single sheaf of grain was out.

FEDERAL FINANCES.

The Treasury's Condition at the Dawn of a New Fiscal Year.

The public debt statement for June shows that the debt decreased during the month $16,852,725. For the entire fiscal year, which ended June 30, the decrease is $109,707,646. The debt is now $1,688,229,591 principal and $12,542,357 interest, making the total indebtedness $1,700,771,948. Deduct cash in the Treasury and available cash items and the net debt stands $1,279,428,737.

The following statement shows the assets and liabilities of the Treasury from the latest returns received from the several assistant treasurers, mints and assay offices of the United States and national bank depositories:

Assets.

Gold coin	$192,368,915	
Bullion	85,732,190	
		278,101,106
Silver—Standard dollars	$211,483,970	
Bullion	3,982,472	
		215,466,442
United States notes		$28,783,796
Trade dollars redeemed		6,934,962
National bank notes		197,046
Deposits in national bank depositories		22,991,302
Fractional currency redeemed		2,366
Interest, checks and coupons paid		5,361,031
National bank notes in process of redemption		2,165,539
Interest on District of Columbia bonds paid		2,195
Assets not available—minor coin in mint for recoinage		116,698
Fractional silver coin		26,977,493
Total		$587,099,981

Liabilities.

Gold certificates	$121,486,817	
Less amount on hand	30,261,380	
		$91,225,437
Silver certificates	$145,543,150	
Less amount on hand	3,425,133	
		142,118,017
Certificates of deposit	$9,080,000	
Less amount on hand	310,000	
		8,770,000
Public Debt and Interest.		
Interest due and unpaid		$1,753,666
Accrued interest		8,626,111
Matured debt		6,115,165
Interest on matured debt		190,753
Called bonds not matured and balance of interest		19,716,500
Debt bearing no interest		2,366
Interest on Pacific Railroad bonds due and unpaid		33,199
Accrued interest on Pacific Railroad bonds		1,938,705
Reserve for redemption of United States notes, acts of 1875 and 1882		100,000,000
Fund held for redemption of notes of national banks, "failed," "in liquidation" and "reducing circulation"		97,909,054
Fund held for redemption of national gold bank notes		83,864
Five per cent fund for redemption of national bank notes		8,113,333
Post Office Department account		6,571,783
Disbursing officers' balances		21,005,529
Undistributed assets of failed national banks		788,181
Currency and minor coin redemption account		720
Fractional silver coin redemption account		1,405
Treasurer's transfer checks and drafts outstanding		2,366,943
Treasurer United States agent for paying interest on District of Columbia bonds		305,426
Total		$519,152,419

Balances.

Net gold	$186,875,603
Net silver	73,348,424
Net United States notes	20,013,796
Trade dollars redeemed	6,934,962
National bank notes	197,046
Deposits in national bank depositories	22,991,302
Total	$310,361,202

Recapitulation.

Assets	$587,099,981
Liabilities	519,152,419
Balance	$67,947,561

The following is a comparative statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States for June and for the corresponding month of last year:

Receipts.

	1887.	1885.
Customs	$18,982,359	$17,934,123
Internal revenue	10,675,942	10,406,395
Miscellaneous	3,412,683	4,170,102
Totals	$33,070,984	$32,510,620

Expenditures.

Ordinary	$9,612,158	$11,447,191
Pensions	2,177,299	7,406,062
Interest	3,170,429	2,837,738
Totals	$14,959,888	$21,690,992

The total receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30 were $571,380,894, made up as follows: Customs, $217,403,983; internal revenue, $119,136,447; miscellaneous, $34,840,463.

THE LABOR WORLD.

THERE are now 560,000 members in the National Federation of Labor.

THE carpenters have local unions in 300 cities and towns in the United States and Canada.

MORE than 6,000 men struck during the month of June, nearly all of them for an advance of wages.

THE Lasters' Union of Worcester, Mass., has given up its struggle with the boot manufacturers, and the trouble between them is finally ended.

A PITTSBURGH coal miner has patented a coal mining machine which will undercut from four to six feet. It weighs less than 200 pounds, and will mine fifty tons a day.

THE manufacturers of newspaper and job presses have now more work on hand than for three years. Capacity has been increased 25 per cent. in some of the New York and Chicago establishments.

FROM the activity in increasing the capacity of New England woolen mills, a heavy demand is expected.

THE Chicago convention of the building trades has adopted a constitution which declares the organization shall be known as the National Trades Council of the United States and shall be composed of delegates from such building trades, federations or organizations as shall recognize its jurisdiction. It is the object of this council to assist in the organization of the journeymen workers of the building trades and the federation of such trade organizations into building trades councils and central bodies in each locality of the United States; to create a bond of unity between between the wage working builders and to aid by council and support all legitimate efforts made for the betterment of the condition of members of building trades.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

SAN FRANCISCO claims a population of 310,000.

TWO million postal cards are printed daily at present.

STUDENT WAITERS will continue to flourish at many of the White Mountain Hotels.

IT is said that the Government still owns 39,000,000 acres of unsurveyed land in Nevada.

A LYNX, recently killed by George Molster, in Waukesha County, Ill., measured six feet in length.

POTATO growers in California are elated over the success of the plan of shipping potatoes to Chicago.

A COMPANY of the titled Frenchmen are breeding Arabian horses on the Lame Johnny Creek in Dakota.

GENERAL BOULANGER, the French ex-Minister of War, has been appointed to a command about 250 miles from Paris.

MRS. CLEVELAD says that she and the President intend to visit Chicago, Milwaukee, and other Western cities in the autumn.

GEORGE D. HILL, treasurer of King County Washington Territory, has been indicted at Seattle. His accounts are $61,472.39 short.

MATTHIAS SPLITLOG, a Wyandotte Indian worth $1,000,000, was last week swindled out of $140,000 in a real estate transaction at Wyandotte, Kansas.

WHILE the roof of St. Stephen's Orphan Home in Brooklyn was on fire the children were cared for by two of the Sisters and the other seven tore up the carpets and assisted the firemen in saving property. The figures of the Sisters flitted about noiselessly, and they worked with a vengeance, while the firemen drew lines of hose to the roof. By the time the water surged on the flames nearly every movable article had been safely stored by the active Sisters. But the roof of the building blazed away, and the flames were not extinguished until the covering of the top story was destroyed.

AN OIL TOWN IN ASHES.

The Panic-Stricken People Flee to the Hills For Safety.

Twenty Acres Burned Over, and 1,200 People Homeless.

Clarendon, Penn., in the upper oil country, on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, has been almost wiped out by fire. The flames broke out simultaneously in the Weaver Hotel and in Brown Brothers' planing mill. The meagre water supply gave out, and the people became horrified as they realized their helplessness. Appeals for help were immediately sent to Warren and the surrounding country. When the Warren fire department responded it was discovered that the hose was not brought along. While this oversight was being remedied the flames had encroached upon the pumping station and the water works were burned. A stream which ran near the station was sought, but it gave only a meagre supply. The air was so full of flames and heat that a number of oil tanks in the upper part of the town exploded.

The fire then filled the streets and wound its serpentine course under the buildings in all directions. Men whose cheeks were blanched with terror ran hither and thither for their families and children. High above the roaring of the flames were to be heard the cries of those who were looking for loved ones. Fortunately they had all instinctively sought the hillside, and but one person was burned. That was a man employed at Munn & Co.'s feed store. He was burned to death in the barn.

The telegraph and telephone offices were burned in the early stages of the conflagration. This left the people without any means of communicating with the outside world. Several trains of oil cars coming east were stopped beyond the town.

Twelve hundred people on the hillsides and in the vacant lots were in a most pitiable condition in the morning. They had neither money nor food and many of them but little clothing. The people of Warren loaded a train on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad with provisions and sent it to Clarendon at an early hour. All day the outgoing trains from Clarendon were densely crowded with the sufferers, who were going to seek the hospitality of relatives and friends, many of them having lost all they had in the world.

The buildings destroyed were about 100 in number, and covered an area of twenty acres. The total pecuniary losses are placed at from $350,000 to $500,000.

A WATER company near San Mateo, Cal., is constructing a remarkable dam at the San Mateo canyon in order to form a reservoir. The canyon is very narrow and steep, and fifteen feet below the bottom is a solid rock, on which the foundation of the dam will rest. The structure will be 170 feet high, 175 feet wide at the base, 30 feet at the top, and 700 feet in length. It will be the largest stone dam ever known to have been built. The dyke will have a curvature of eighty feet, and the convex side will be up-stream. The material will be a new sort of concrete composed of stone. The walls will be perfectly smooth. The reservoir that will be formed by it and the adjacent hills will be about eight miles in length and 150 feet deep in the deepest places. Its capacity will be about 32,000,000,000 gallons. The water will be conveyed by tunnels to the city of San Francisco.

A SNAIL'S pace need not be used any longer as a term more or less indefinite. By an interesting experiment at the Terre Haute Polytechnic the other day it was ascertained exactly and reduced to figures, which may now be quoted by persons who favor the use of exact terms. A half-dozen of the molluscs were permitted to crawl between two points ten feet apart, and the average pace was ascertained. From this it was easy enough to calculate that one snail can crawl a mile in just fourteen days.

TENNESSEE has two streams called Daddy and Mammy creeks. They were named away back when the State was first settled. A husband and wife riding along on horseback began quarreling, and when they arrived at the first stream the former soundly cuffed his wife. He then named the stream Daddy Creek. They jogged along still quarreling till they came to the second creek, when the woman picked up the limb of a tree and felled her companion, and triumphantly named the water Mammy Creek.

JOHN HENRY WERREMAN, of Pana, Ill., 106 years of age, was an unwilling witness to an assault of one citizen upon another in a billiard-room, by the use of a heavy billiard cue. While the attention of the other bystanders was directed to the prostrate victim of the assault, the old gentleman turned his attention to the assailant, and seizing him, when he attempted to escape, he held the man firmly until an officer arrived and took the would-be murderer in custody.

AMONG the veterans of the Mexican war who celebrated the anniversary of Palo Alto at San Francisco recently, was C. D. O'Kelly, who is 80 years old, and also a veteran of the Texan war of independence. He was a comrade of Sam Houston and Davy Crockett, and he bore the news of the fall of the Alamo to New Orleans.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	27	
Beef, good to prime	6½	7¾
Calves, com'n to prime	7½@	9
Sheep	7 @	8
Lambs	10 @	11
Hogs—Live	5½@	5¾
Dressed	8¼@	8½
Flour—Ex. St., good to fancy	3 65 @	4 00
West, good to choice	3 70 @	4 90
Wheat—No. 2, Red	86½@	87
Rye—State	60 @	62
Barley—State	60 @	75
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	45 @	46¼
Oats—White State	— @	39
Mixed Western	34 @	36
Hay—Med. to prime	75 @	85
Straw—No. 1, Rye	55 @	60
Lard—City Steam	6 50 @	7 15
Butter—State Creamery	19 @	20
Dairy	16 @	19
West. Im. Creamery	14 @	16
Factory	10 @	13½
Cheese—State Factory	8¾@	9½
Skims	5½@	6¾
Western	7¾@	8¾
Eggs—State and Penn	— @	16
BUFFALO.		
Steers—Western	3 75 @	4 25
Sheep—Good to Choice	3 75 @	4 30
Lambs—Western	4 75 @	5 00
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	5 45 @	5 55
Flour	4 75 @	5 15
Wheat—No. 1	83 @	83½
Corn—No. 2, Mixed	42 @	42½
Oats—No. 2, Mixed	31 @	31½
Barley—State	64 @	65
BOSTON.		
Beef—Good to choice	7¾@	16
Hogs—Live	5¼@	6
Northern Dressed	6¾@	7½
Pork—Ex. Prime, per bbl	12 00 @	12 50
Flour—Spring Wheat pat's	5 00 @	5 15
Corn—High Mixed	50 @	50¼
Oats—Extra White	41½@	42
Rye—State	60 @	65
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.		
Beef—Dressed weight	6¾@	7
Sheep—Live weight	4 @	4¾
Lambs	6¾@	7
Hogs—Northern	6¼@	6½
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Penn. extra family	3 90 @	4 00
Wheat—No. 2, Red	84¼@	84½
Corn—State Yellow	— @	50
Oats Mixed	36 @	36¼
Rye—State	— @	53
Butter—Creamery Extra	18 @	19
Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream	9	9¼

General Twiggs's Swords.

There are now in the Treasury Department here three swords captured by General Benjamin F. Butler at New Orleans, which belonged to General Twiggs. They were seized by General B. F. Butler in 1862, while the latter was in command of the Union forces at New Orleans. At the last session of Congress a bill was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to return the swords to such person or legal representative of such person as was the owner of them at the time they were captured. Senator Hawley, in reporting the bill favorably from the Senate Military Committee, said: "These are some presentation swords given to General Twiggs before the war. They are among the captured property of the Government. Nobody cares to put them in a museum or to sell them, or anything of that sort. It is the wish of the Treasury Department and others who have looked at the subject to return them, but controversy has arisen as to who are the owners. The bill proposes to submit the question of fact to the Court of Claims, and we report in favor of it." The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The "Congress sword" was presented by the President of the United States, agreeable to a resolution of Congress, to Brigadier-General David E. Twiggs, in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his gallant and good conduct in storming Monterey. Resolution approved March 2, 1847. The scabbard is solid gold, and set with topaz, diamonds, sapphires, and aqua marine, and the blade is of the finest Damascus steel. Value, $20,000.

The "State sword" is from the State of Georgia to Major-General David E. Twiggs, "as a tribute to his gallantry in Mexico in 1847—Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Chapultepec, Molino del Rey, and City of Mexico." The scabbard is of silver, with gold platings, and has one large emerald in the handle; value $7,000. The "city sword" is from the citizens of Augusta, Ga. The scabbard is silver, with gold plating and trimmings, and is set with rubies, diamonds and amethysts. There is also a silk belt, with gold embroidery; value, $8,000.—*Baltimore Sun.*

A Safety Saddle.

An English military officer has made some radical changes in the construction of a saddle which are highly spoken of. The "tree" is so altered as to allow the open space to be webbed, making a yielding seat, so that the falling of the rider is not likely to occur any more on this saddle than on an office stool. It is in the hanging of the stirrup, however, that the greatest improvement consists. Instead of dangling at the end of one vertical strap the safety saddle stirrup is suspended by two straps—one from the cantle and one from the pommel. The rigidity of this suspension, compared to the swinging motion of the ordinary stirrup hanging, only needs a trial to make the rider exclaim: "Why was this not thought of before?"

With this double suspension the open front of the stirrup is always to the forward thrust of the horseman's foot—a serviceable position with a skittish or fidgety horse after dark when mounting, the right foot having always to kick at the dangling stirrup iron till it is turned so as to get the foot into it.—*Chicago News.*

Scott and the Lieutenant.

In one of the great battles of the Mexican war Lieutenant George H. Derby was wounded, and the Commander-in-Chief, being near, rode up to the group surrounding him, and, finding that the injury was not dangerous, started away with the parting salutation:

"Good-day, Leftenant Darby."

"Good-day, General Scott," responded the party addressed sufficiently loud for his retiring superior to hear.

"The General's name is not Scatt," said one of the group.

"No!" was the response. "and neither is my name Darby."—*San Francisco Examiner.*

A Horse Knows What's What.

It is said the race-horses in the East get to love Mount Hood whiskey, and drink it with the greatest avidity. The cattle prefer it to anything else where it grows. It is now estimated that one-half the moderate drinkers and topers of New England are drinking only Moxie Nerve Food. If so, God be praised. It did not come any too soon. Its sale is said to exceed anything ever put upon the market. The age of swilling drug